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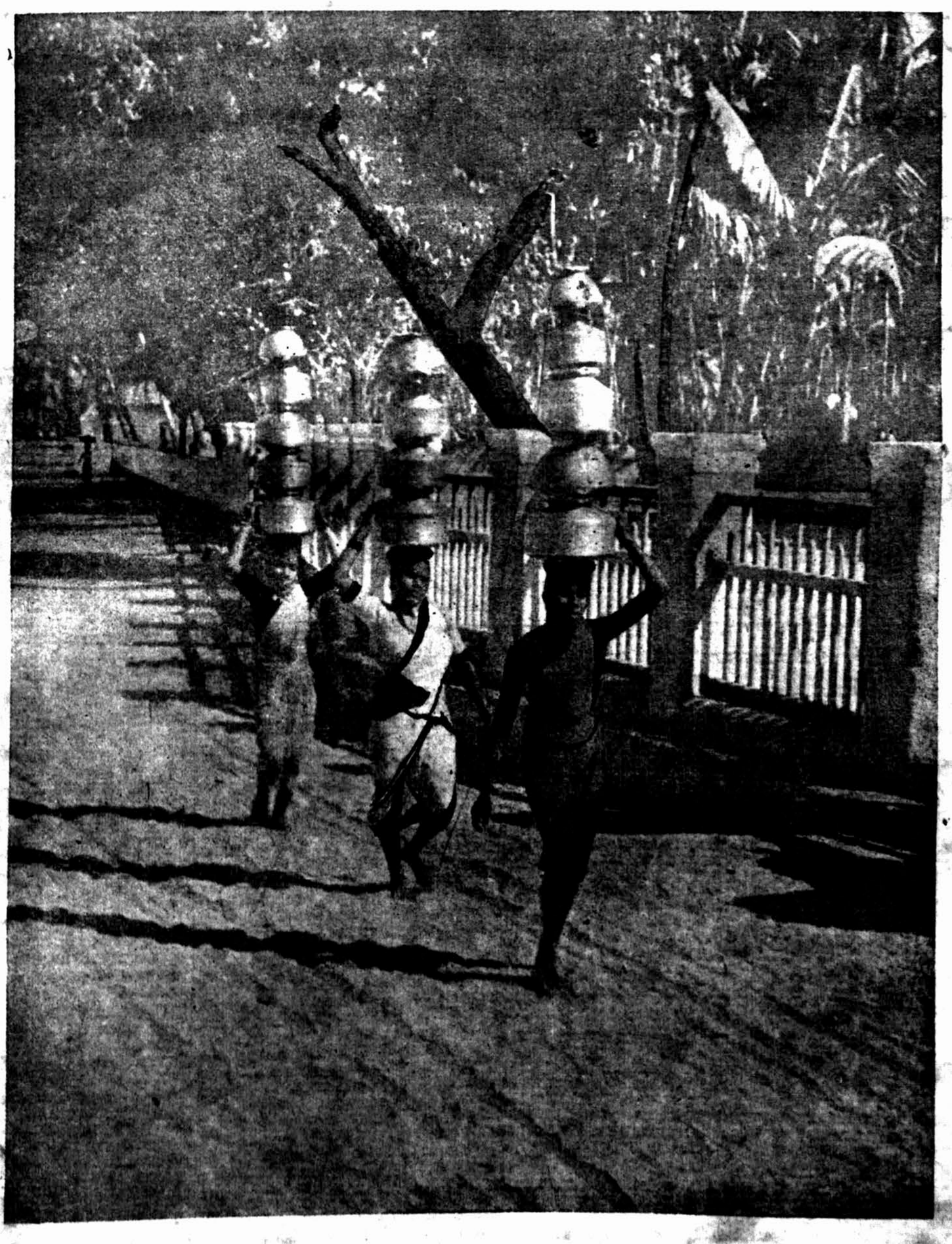
FROM THE RIVER



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THAT THE GUILTY SHALL NOT ESCAPE

(See Page 3)

HIDDEN FROM LIGHT

By N. Santha

"There Was No Sacrifice", Laila Said In A Sweet, Low Voice, "I Gave Up Nothing". Laila Whose Fame As A Singer Had Spread Far And Wide; Laila Who Gave Up Her Career For Love, And Lived With A Cripple For Ten Long, Dragging Years..... "I Gave Up Nothing!"

I saw her stoop, lift up the pot of water to her hip and walk slowly and a little wearily towards me. I held my breath. Could it be she? Could it be Laila? Laila—older but still as lovely and graceful as when she had tripped to music in almost all the biggest theatres in our metropolis? Oh no, it couldn't be.....it just could not be....but miracle of miracles, it was....it was Laila. I couldn't make a mistake about those expressive, dark eyes. True, the lips were less red and looked as if sorrow lurked in their corners, and the still—slim and graceful figure was utterly, utterly weary. I stood quite still as she slowly drew near and then without even turning in my direction, passed by me.

"Laila" I called out softly. She turned quickly, throwing back her head in an old familiar gesture which touched me to the heart. "Uncle!" she said. her eyes lighting up in glad recognition as she hastily put the pot down and held my hands "Uncle, it can't be you!" I gazed at her, dumb with the surprise of this unexpected meeting. "How is father?" she said after a pause, "and mother?" "Alright" I said briefly. "So you are here, Laila? It is strange seeing you after all these years."

We walked along silently until we came to a little tatched cottage which was bolted outside. She stopped for a moment at the door and turned to me with a piteous look in her eyes, like that of a beaten child.

"He is ill," she said, "very ill, and the doctor says he should not be disturbed."

I nodded as we entered. The cottage was partitioned in two and in the inner room on a cot lay a man. I looked at him and a veil was suddenly lifted from a mystery which had baffled me for ten long years. "So it was Sadhu, "I said after along pause "I have often wondered.,'

He was ill, very ill—in fact, dying. I could see that and she knew it too. We talked in low voices, our conversation punctuated by long pauses. I felt a little reticent about probing into her life but she seemed anxious to tell me—as if she had borne the burden of it too long and wanted someone to share it now.

"How is mother?" she asked again, 'and father?" I did not answer.

"I suppose they are furious with me—especially father. Remember he wanted me to get married and settle down like other girls?" "They are not furious," I said slowly, "because they do not yet know what had happened to you, where you had gone and why. That is something to be thankful for, is it not?"

Something in my voice must have struck her for she turned and said quickly, "You are angry, aren't you uncle? You don't approve of what I did, do you?"

"No." I said in a voice which try as I did I could not keep from shaking. "Was it necessary,—the mystery and the secrecy and the subterfuge—as if you were ashamed of what you were doing. That was unworthy of you."

"You don't understand," she said simply. "It was necessary. I was not ashamed—I was not ashamed at all I was only afraid." "Afraid? Afraid of what?"

"Afraid the world might try to come between me and my love."

"But after all, you did owe the world something."

"No, I owed much more to myself."

"And is this thatched cottage and this bare floor and this faded saree what you owed to yourself? "I said bitterly.

"No," she said throwing open the door and indicating Sadhu "I owed him to myself. These don't matter."

There was a long silence. I was thinking of that night when she danced to her friends in her own house and suddenly there came before my mind vividly Laila's face as she looked when she accepted Sadhu's hastily-drawn sketch of her in her Marwari dance dress. Was she already in love then? They had met just two hours before. Could it have been possible something had happened between the drunken painter and the lovely dancer in that short time—some chord been struck and each had recognized the mate in the other? But what had Sadhu possessed to have so attracted Laila who had had the whole world at her feet? What had he that made her kick that and choose this humble cottage and this life of labour and drudgery? What, what in heaven's name? How inscrutable are the workings of the human heart! This queer thing called Love-how unexplainable, incomprehensible and utterly unreasonable.

"I don't understand" I said speaking aloud my thoughts, "I don't understand what you saw in him.... Need you have been so hasty, Laila. I did not even know you saw each other again after that first time."

"I saw him twice after that."

"And you went away with him after such a brief acquaintance?"

"I would have gone away with him after the first time—if he had asked me."

"I don't understand what...."

Oh uncle," she said in the sort of voice one would use to chide a stupid child" how can I explain? You ask me why. You ask me what had he. What do you want me to answer? You can't pull a thing like this to pieces and say this is why? I loved him. Was that not reason enough?"

Well, she had always been impulsive—that was the only way I could explain the whole thing.

"But what about your career?" I asked her. "What about your dreams, your aspirations and hopes—and your ideals? You wanted to become a great dancer, remember? And you know you could have. Was it worth the sacrifice then?"

She smiled—for the first time since we met again and I noticed at once the gay, shadowless smile of the girl had disappeared. This was a woman's smile—inscrutable, fathomless, full of a thousand meanings and memories, coming from deep inside her.

"There was no sacrifice" she said in a sweet, low voice, "I gave up nothing."

I gave it up. She was talking like a fool, that was clear. What had the man given her in return for all the beauty and youth she had given? And now here he was—dying, and leaving her only memories to make herself miserable with the rest of her life.

"What is the matter with him?" I asked Laila.

"It is his spine," she said slowly, looking away. "He had an accident and it was almost broken. He has to stay in bed all the time."

"Good heavens!" I exclaimed, appalled at this new tragedy

When did it happen?"

She was silent so long I thought she had not heard me.

"It happened the day I left home" she said at last. The day she left home ten years ago !And she had lived all these years with a invalid!

"And he has been in bed all the time?" I asked quietly

"Yes"

"And you?"

"I have been taking care of him."

"And yet you say there has been no sacrifice." She smiled again.

"And you are happy, Laila?"

"Yes, more happy than I would ever have been in any career."

I couldn't help saying with a little bitterness, "I suppose you thought Sadhu had genius and was going to be a great painter".

"Oh no' she answerd much to my surprise, "he is not a genius. I know that. He is talented, but genius is much more than that."

There was a pause.

And you are not sorry you have no children?"

"No. I sometimes think I am glad".

"Why, Laila?"

She replied after a long pause.

"Because children would have made it difficult for me to take decisions."

"I don't understand....."

"You will one day, uncle" she said. We were silent again. What was there to say? She was talking a language I did not understand.

"He hasn't tried to paint all these years?" I asked.

"The doctor said he should not get up—should not even move much from side to side. But he tried to sit up once and paint when I wasn't at home six years ago....and nearly collapsed. He recovered somehow.... but he tried again last week...."

"The doctor...."

"He says it will be a miracle if he recovers this time....and I must be prepared for...."Her voice suddenly broke and she stopped. I looked at her and turned away again. Whatever Sadhu had done or not to deserve all that she had given him, no matter what happiness or unhappiness he had caused her, this was certain—his death was going to break her heart.

"What are you going to do?" I asked.

"I dont know" she said and added bafflingly, "What else is there to do?"

My mind was a regurgitating flux of thoughts as I walked to my friend's house that night. What was she going to do? Where was she to go. She couldn't go to her parents—how could she? Too many people had talked, too many tears had been shed for her to go back to her old home. It were better by far that little house in the back street should wait for ever for her to come back, go on hoping it's familiar corridors would echo to her dancing feet again than for her to go and try to bridge the gulf of ten years and take up again the threads of a life which existed only in the memory of two old, broken people. Where then was she to go? Where? and do what?

I lay awake most of that hot summer night, my mind tortured by memories.....

She had been a lovely girl with a restless flashing loveliness which made at once uneasy and tender. She had nothing of her mother about her—nothing of that timid, cringing devdasi woman who bore her, but her whole being radiated the pride and hauteur and impulsive gaiety of her handsome, debauchee Rajput father. Breath-takingly beautiful wild and impetuous, her temperament was a veritable labyrinth of strange twists of emotion. Her having been brought up with her father was the root-cause of all the trouble. In the hands of her mother and her host of greedy and gaudy relatives, she might perhaps have been different. Her personality would never have blossomed but would have bowed down to custom and convention and her life would have been moulded along the same lines as those of the women who had gone before her—the playthings of the public, the women in the back street, fettered, iarticulate. But her father worshipped her and considered nothing too good for her. He made plans for her future with an indefatiguable hopefulness which was pitiful to behold. "I am going to teach her music and dancing", he said "but later I want her to marry and lead a normal life. She is going to be just like any other girl." But unfortunately, she wasn't like any other girl, for she took to the arts like a duck to water. Her dancing-master was frankly ecstatic. Her figure was perfect and her sense of rhythm exquisite. And when she swayed her young figure, and her dark, long-lashed eyes beckoned and tempted and a thousand radiating sun-beams quivered and sparkled in her smile, it seemed the very gods couldn't resist her inviting loveliness. And the danger of it all was that she was conscious of her youth and beauty and was aware she had the power to make men fall like ninepins for her.

And she laughed at them, laughed with joyous abandon the while her giddy heart turned somersaults with the joy of this new power she was acquiring. Oh yes, a lovely little bundle of egotism, that was what she was. "Men" she scoffed one day while we were discussing the frailities of that sex, "fools, that is what they are, and that, uncle" she continued. deliberately placing her hands on her slim hips and confronting me with a provoking smile, "is the reason why I don't care for them."

"Pride" I said solemnly "goeth before a fall." She was conceited alright, the little hussy. A handsome young Zamindar's son was madly in love with her, but she would not even look a him. Her father was nonplussed. "She must marry" he told me with almost frantic fear in his eyes. "Whatever happens, she 'must' marry and have children and live respected and loved by others." But it seemed impossible to make Laila see her father's point of view at all. "I won't marry him" she said stubbornly, "He has a pretty face and a fat purse, but must I sell myself to those? . . . . and anyway, I don't ever want to marry."

"For heaven's sake" I exclaimed astonished, "What do you want to do then?"

She leaned towards me. "Listen, uncle" she said and there was a new note of seriousness in her voice I had never heard before "I have been wanting to tell you this for some time. I am going to tell father too but he is sure to kick up a row and I am depending on you to back me up with him." She paused and continued, "First, I am not going to marry—ever. I know father's heart is set on it, but he has got to accept my decision about it. After all, it is my life, you know. I am going to work at my dancing and make it my career—and mark you, uncle, make my living by it."

I laughed. "Don't be absurd" I said, "Your father will never allow it."

She shrugged a slim shoulder. "Ever since the days of Eve" she said impertinently, "fathers have not been allowing daughters to do things but daughters have still been doing them."

The whole metropolis went raving mad when she gave her first public dance performance. Who was this lovely newcomer, people demanded, whose talent and beauty were so irresistible? She went to innumerable parties and was so little at home, even her mother was annoyed about it. And matters of course, were getting more and more strained between father and daughter. A crisis was inevitable. And it came one fine morning when Laila suddenly announced her intention of giving a private dance performance at home the Sunday following. Her father was frankly furious. I, for my part, was curious and amused.

"Whatever do you want to do that for?" I asked her.

"It isn't such an uncommon thing to do, is it. In our community?" she retorted flippantly.

Her father winced. "You are a Rajput" he said, "Remember that." Laila turned and smiled at him. "You forget, father" she said coolly, "Mother is a devdasi."

Looking back I still do not understand what prompted her to do such a thing. Sheer devilry, I think. I

(Continued on Page 19)

Cat. "What's the matter Bob?" Bob. "You know I have to bring back everything that Master shoots. Well, this morning I heard him say he was thinking of shooting elephants!"

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THAT THE GUILTY SHALL NOT ESCAPE....

By LORD WRIGHT, Chairman, United Nation War Crimes Commission

All war necessarily involves slaughter, suffering and destruction, yet nations may have to defend themselves and their existence and freedom. The British had, five years ago, to face the danger of invasion, defeat and slavery. All these things were threatened by the Germans. They were treacherous, aggressors and they are as a nation chargeable with war guilt.

But the war crimes which people are discussing now belong to a different chapter from that of such war guilt. They are atrocities which go beyond the killing, suffering and destruction which are inevitably connected with all war. They have been the special features of the present war. They have been marked by deliberate planning, sometimes in order to strike terror into the invaded countries, sometimes in order to exterminate whole races like the Jews, sometimes to extract information from prisoners by almost unbelievable methods of ingeniously planned torture.

The Hague Convention

Early in this century great efforts were being made to humanize as far as possible the inevitable horrors of war. Various international conventions met and deliberated and published rules and regulations which were acceded to by almost every nation, including Germany. In particular, there was the Hague Convention of warfare on land which set out a code of rules and declared that the inhabitants and belligerents were to remain under the protection and governance of the principles of the law of nations derived from the usages established among civilized peoples from the laws of humanity and from the dictates of the public conscience.

That declaration must be taken to have been intended to cover individual responsibility, to give rights to individuals and to impose responsibility on individuals for breaches, in particular, of the rules for the conduct of war and the treatment of people in occupied countries. It is these breaches that constitute war crimes and expose the guilty criminal to punishment if the offences can be proved and the offenders identified. There is no question here of revenge, but of justice.

Let us take a very few samples of the sort of things which have been done and for which justice calls for punishment of the guilty. I ask my readers not to be skeptical because the crimes seem too terrible to be true. I choose only a few instances from a very great number, drawing my information only from reports of official inquiries.

Nazi Atrocities

A policy of race extermination was carried out ruthlessly against the Jews according to a plan which can be traced back to Hitler and those members of his Government who were in his immediate circle. I give one instance: At the Birkenau concentration camp in Poland the United States War Refuge Board reported that 1,750,000 Jews from all over Europe were done to death. The scheme was most elaborate. To put it shortly, the victims—men, women and children—were ordered into brick chambers where they were killed by poisonous gas. Their bodies were bundled out and were burned or otherwise disposed of. How many people have been done to death in these camps cannot yet be stated. It has, however been calculated that in all about six million Jews were deliberately slaughtered in that and other ways.

The revolting details of what was done in the camps of Germany have appalled the whole world. They would be unbelievable if they were not authenticated. Reliable eyewitnesses have testified to what they have seen at Belsen and Buchenwal.

Last year we were shocked by a massacre at Oradous-sur-Glane, a village in France near Limoges, where the whole population was, without notice, wiped out. The village was surrounded by S.S. troops. The men were herded together in a fair-ground or square in the village and were pushed into a barn where they were shot down in batches of twenty.

The women and children were driven into the church, which was set on fire, and all perished except one or two Meantime the whole village had been burned down. Bodies of young children were afterward found in the church pressed against the confessional About 750 people thus perished

Complicated Task

The whole thing was planned and the plan systematically executed under the direction of the German general. Similar massacres took place at other villages in Poland, in France, in Czechoslovakia at Lidice, in Belgium, in Greece and in Russia, where similar revolting atrocities were perpetrated. Each atrocity taken by itself would have been bad enough, but they were obviously done under a settled plan directed by the highest authority of the German state.

I may next refer to the system of torture mainly to extract information. Under The Hague Convention prisoners of war may be interrogated but not forced to answer. In defiance of this the Nazis developed a most ingenious and veritably horrible system of torture.

The United Nations War Crimes Commission deals with heinous crimes. It would not pick out, bad as that is, the case of a German soldier taking off an old woman's cow. The atrocities reported to the United Nations War Crimes Commission are things outside any ordinary idea of warfare. They are all manifestly part of a systematic plan to crush and degrade and dehumanize the spirit of the peoples who are attacked, if not to exterminate them. The similarity of what is done over and over again over a period of years over every part of occupied Europe shows the deliberate scheme of a master mind in villainy and can be traced back to Hitler and his key Nazis.

But, as the object of the Allied nations is justice to the guilty individuals whatever their degree, it is necessary to prove the offences and identify the men who are responsible and finally to trace the offenders down and bring them to trial and justice. This is sometimes a complicated task. It requires the co-operation of several different instrumentalities. Of these the United Nations War Crimes Commission is most often referred to because it is the only instrumentality specially identified with the task of justice, but it is only one of the agencies whose co-operation is required.

Four Agencies

The system which has been adopted involves four main co-operating agencies:

1. What are called the national offices—that is, each nation which has suffered creates an office of its own to collect evidence of the atrocities and to name and identify as far as possible the culprits accused.

2. The War Crimes Commission, to which the national office has to report the atrocity, then comes in. The commission examines the report and the evidence in support of it, and if satisfied that there is a prima facie case enters the names of the accused on its lists. These lists are sent to the next agency in the chain—that is, the military agencies charged by the Governments with the responsibility for apprehending accused and suspected war criminals.

3. Then comes the function of the military, which is in some ways the most difficult and important of all. The army, in co-operation with other Allied agencies charged with this responsibility, has to give effect if it can to the list of names sent to it—that is, to trace the criminals and apprehend them. It is obvious how difficult this will be. The Allies have some millions of prisoners of war and among them there must be very many war criminals.

4. Finally, if the suspect is tracked and apprehended, he must be tried. This last stage raises its own problems.

A Far-Reaching Plan Has Been Devised To Find And Bring War Criminals To Justice

Two Classes Of Criminals

The declaration made at Moscow on Nov. 1, 1943, distinguished two classes of criminals: (a) Those who committed or assisted in atrocities, who were to be returned to the scene of their crimes for trial and punishment by local courts, and (b) the German criminals whose offences have no geographical localization and who will be punished by a joint decision of the Governments of the Allies. The latter class includes arch-criminals like the members of Hitler's Government and others in analogous positions.

Thus we see that the whole scheme is organized to secure justice. But it is clear that only to the extent that each of the agencies concerned, including the commission, is organized, staffed, equipped and empowered to act will the scheme be able to function.

The question of the appropriate courts in which to try suspects is important. The Governments have not yet announced how they will deal with the arch-criminals, whether they will try them at all, and, if so, in what courts, or whether they will deal with them by executive action. As to the remainder of the accused, there is more than one possible court.

They might be sent to the local court of the place where they committed the crime, or they may be tried by specially created military courts. This last class of court is well recognized in international law. The court is held under the authority of the Commander in Chief and acts on the principles of international law. It is, of course, different from a court-martial, which is summoned to punish soldiers of the Allied forces guilty of breaches of discipline or of the articles of war. The military court is summoned to try war crimes.

The major task will be to identify the criminal; the atrocity can in most cases be established by the local evidence. No doubt many German criminals will attempt to escape, but there are few neutral countries left and most of them have declared their intention not to harbour German criminals.

There will need to be very many trials as criminals are apprehended. But these will be spread over a large part of Europe, both in the liberated countries and in Germany. The questions will mainly be questions of fact. It is certainly important that there should be no delay in the trials and the punishment.

But the object is of paramount importance to the world and to future ages. It is essential to establish that atrocities such as those which have been committed over five years and over a great part of Europe should not escape exemplary punishment. Those committed in Russia have been of peculiar savagery. The Russian Government has its own organization for the recording of war crimes and for the apprehension and trial of the accused.

In Far East

In the Far East the United Nations War Crimes Commission has established a special branch which sits in China at Chungking and may sit elsewhere. The United States, Australia and the Netherlands Indies have their organizations which work with the War Crimes Commission. The Japanese have been guilty of appalling cruelites in New Guinea and the Philippines, and, indeed, throughout the whole of the vast area of the eastern operations.

The mode of trial to be adopted is not a matter for decision by the commission, though it is able to make, and has made, recommendations on that matter and also on the method of punishment. But the decision rests with the Governments. In practice the functions of the commission, though vital to the scheme, are limited. It has made various recommendations and will continue to act with the national offices and the military in a coordinating and advisory capacity.

This is specially true now that Germany is occupied. The commission did some time ago urge the setting up of an agency in Germany along with the military to investigate crimes and apprehend criminals, and was advised that such an agency was functioning. It is clear that with the occupation of Germany the national offices have a different role in detective work.—USOWI.

SONG OF THE PARTISANS

(Translated from an anonymous poem in the underground paper 'Les Cahiers de Liberation" September, 1943, and published in "Our Time.")

Brother, can you hear
Croak of the black crows
Above our land?

Can you hear, brother,
Groans from a country
Now enchained?

Listen, you partisans,
From factory and farm—
The call to arms!

To-night our enemy
Will learn blood's value, near
The cost of tears.

Leave the pit-coal uncut,
Quit mountain-shepherd's hut:
Learn a new trade!

Close hid, so hardly won,
Are vicious machine-gun,
Fierce hand-grenade.

Come out to kill, you men,
With bullet or cold steel
Employ your skill.

Your anger in the night
Vociferously explode
With dynamite.

And when the dawn breaks pale
Smash down their hated gaol,
Set free our friends,

Urged by our hungry hate,
For in defying fate
Misery ends.....

Somewhere out of sight
No nightmare fills the night,
Soft words are spoken;

But here men keep their oath,
At night-time trade with death,
Are swiftly broken.

Here no man need
Question his dream or deed,
Death is so cheap.

Here true comrades choose
To step in dead men's shoes
Rather than weep.

To-morrow on these roads
The sun will dry black blood
Up in its arc.

Whistle, comrades: be gay.... ..
For liberty is listening
In the dark.

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Impressions Of Indian Music

By LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI

Dr. Stokowski, one of America's most famous conductors is an admirer of Indian music and has travelled widely in India for study purposes.

Before I went to India I studied several books on Indian music, but first hand experience convinced me that Indian music is far more complex and important to world culture than was suggested by the books I had read, although these were well written, with an open mind on the part of the writer. Later I went back to India a second time to continue my study.

In India I had the impression of several musical cultures blended into one. The rhythmic basis of Indian music is of great importance, the grouping of rhythmic design lying back of the more prominent melodic features of the music.

One of the great characteristics of the music of India to my mind is its flexibility and freedom. While giving due consideration to traditions stemming from the past, Indian music is free and improvised so that all powers of imagination in the musician are brought into play. In this way, the music of India is always creative, never a mere reproduction of what is written or played, as sometimes happens with the music of Western countries. I was struck with the sensitive manner in which various kinds of music are made, the expression of the mood at certain times of day or night, or certain seasons of the year.

Even more striking is the way that every aspect of the music of India is intimately related to every aspect of the life and religious beliefs and cosmic conception of the people of India. I felt that Indian music was never separate from Indian life, but closely interwoven with all the thoughts and feelings of the people of India. In some Western countries music is regarded as an art separate and abstract from life. This is never so in India, where music and all the arts and every phase of life are unified and illumine each other, forming part of one great conception of universality of life and existence.

STOKOWSKI CONDUCTS NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Leopold Stokowsky, distinguished American conductor, directs the New York City Symphony Orchestra at a rehearsal. Stokowsky, who has travelled widely in India, is a great admirer of Indian music, and particularly of its "flexibility and freedom."—USOWI.

I believe that in the future each part of India and each national group will keep its own music pure and unmixed, but that side by side with these characeristic forms of folk music will be evolved a musical language which will be the total expression of all-India unified.—USOWI.

Indian Views Parade

A WEEKLY COMMENTARY

By

"CONGRESSMAN"

Wavell's offer occupies the pride of place in the week's Indian affairs. There is no attempt to minimise its importance. At long last the first step to dissolve the Indian deadlock has been taken by the very British who had made it. The justice of the stand of the Indian National Congress stands vindicated before the eyes of the world.

The release of the members of the Congress Working Committee, symbolises to India's teeming millions the triumph of right over might. All credit to Wavell that he is brave enough to do the right. All credit to him that he has dared and done that from which many others would have shrunk for fear of hurting their personal prestige. Paradoxical as it may seem, the prestige of Wavell and the British has never stood higher than after issue of the very statement.

However, while it is the duty of the leaders of the nation, to give every consideration to the offer and to the sincerity of the man who makes it, and do what is right in the circumstances, it would not be amiss, to probe into the reasons which have actuated the Tory British Government to permit this offer to be made to India at this particular juncture. It should not be forgotten that this offer comes from the very people who had put the Congress leaders in jail and had sought to villify the name of the Congress all the world over. It would be foolish to expect from them, understanding, sympathy or justice for the Indian cause. Nothing but the interests of Imperial Britain would weigh with them and they are capable of harnessing their immense resources in might and money, the many weapons in their political armoury and their control of the instruments of propaganda, to achieve their ends. Long years of practice have made them adepts in all the diplomatic devices and they can make and sway public opinion, hold the spot-light on unimportant, aspects and keep the public in the dark about their underlying motives, and, if need be, utilise the sincerity and good intentions of a man of Lord Wavell's calibre to further their interests.

Some Compelling Reasons

The prime motive is admittedly a more vigorous prosecution of the war with Japan. The fact that the Indian National leaders act as the Executive Councillors of the Viceroy would be a telling factor to undermine the Japanese hold on the subject peoples of East Asia and to reconquer Malaya and the East Indies for the English and Dutch masters.

The deployment of the entire resources of India is, therefore, imperative if Britain is to play any considerable part in the liberation of the occupied countries in the East.

With the destruction of Japan, America and Russia would be left as the two most powerful nations in the world with England uneasily wedged in between the two. If England is to retain her supremacy inspite of her inherent weakness in numbers it is necessary that there be closer unity and collaboration between the Mother Country and the Dominions. But the reception accorded to Smuts, who inspired by Churchill sent the kite flying in his 'Mansion House' speech, and the unmistakable signs of drift of the Dominions, has left Churchill and Co. no option but try to develop India's vast resources and try to make her a powerful ally by the side of Britain. It is also necessary that some constructive step be undertaken to prevent the ideological seepage of Russia from gaining a hold on India as has happened in China.

Up till now (and perhaps even now) Churchill was wedded to the opinion that all the European peoples should unite under one Government and should hold Africa and Asia in subjection. He offered Union with Poland and France. He proposed Anglo-American Union to perpetuate England's control of the colonies. When these failed to click, he has assiduously sought to resurrect the old game of 'balance of power.' The proposed Latin Union between Belgium, France, Spain and Italy and the Pan Arab Union are envisaged as potential powers tto counter Russian might. Failure to achieve success in these efforts to the extent he desires has forced him to sanction temporarily the present move to placate India. When any one of his other plans succeeds he may safely be expected to leave India in the lurch. The inherent weaknesses and factionalism in China, and the need of a rallying power in Asia after the defeat of Japan, the necessity of placating world opinion, which has greatly been agitated over the Indian issue, the tempo of the times and the tendency of the astute British to keep many irons in the fire, to be moulded as and when exigencies arise, all have counted with the Tory Diehards and have convinced them of the immediate and imperative need of an Indian settlement. Further if the present attempt fails, any newly elected Government, whether Tory or Labour could undertake further negotiations without loss of face. An immediate political settlement is, therefore, as much the need of Britain as of India, and they are out to have it at as little cost as possible. Their anxiety is, however, kept under a black-out and the entire political leadership of Britain has taken to singing the praises of this offer as even the Labour leaders are trying to cut in for a share of credits on this scheme.

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WAR CRIPPLES MADE FIT AGAIN

Miracle Cures

By Charles Reid

At an army rehabilitation centre at Richmond Park, outside London, men who were war cripples until only a few weeks ago can be seen drilling, playing games, even going through a battle assault course.

Among the prodigies of cures, typical is that of an R.A.C. trooper whose armoured car was blown up at Nijmejen in January. He was a spine case, unable to move from waist down, though he gradually got better, so that he could drag himself around the ward on crutches; he despaired of ever being a fit man again.

A month ago they brought this trooper to Richmond Park in an ambulance. At first he could only hobble 50 yards. But odd heartening things were happening all around him. In the grounds and gymnasia he found countless shrewd, quaint devices for building up muscle, freeing stiff joints and restoring vitality to maimed limbs and bodies. Men whose ankles had been broken were jumping over graduated hurdles, the smallest only inches high; men with a stiff knee were walking gingerly up and down graduated steps. Men with weak back muscles were playing draughts under trees on a checker board 10 ft. square, with billets of wood painted black and white to which they had to stoop for every move of the game. A man with weak arms and shoulder muscles was sitting in an old lorry tyre at the end of a pulley rope, trying to haul himself up a tree. In the distance men were playing hockey, quoits, tennis and basket-ball.

The trooper was put through a set of muscular coaxing specially devised to meet his needs. His hobble became a limp, his limp normal stride. He found the food extraordinarily good—there were so many vitalising things; film shows, concerts, brains, rusts, dances and free for all discussions. Now he is graded A-1.

Since the beginning of the war, 80,000 men have passed through Richmond Park. Some were wounded. Some were sick. At least 85 per cent of them were sent out after a month or six weeks in the medical category A. The remaining 15 per cent were considerably improved.

In the words of the colonel in charge of the centre: "Without these rehabilitation methods the majority would not have been back with their units for months and 10 to 20 per cent of them would have been permanently disabled.

These rehabilitation discoveries made, tested and proved at Richmond Park for British soldiers will be of enormous value to the whole world in peacetime for dealing with cases of injury and sickness.—"Daily Sketch".

School Lunches Make Better Students Of U. S. Children

Bryan Faulkner is served a nutritious, well-balanced meat of hot food, bread and butter, fresh fruit and milk in his school at Red Oak, North Carolina. In many schools trained dieticians plan the meals.

Increasingly aware of the need for an adequate mid-day meal for school children, parents and organisations of various kinds, supported by the U. S. Government, have joined hands to sponsor a school-lunch program, which is steadily gaining impetus in many sections of the United States.

In rural regions where children must go long distance to reach their homes, in the sprawling cities where they thread way along traffic-congested streets, dodging automobiles and busses, going home in the hour allotted to them for lunch is often impossible. Recognizing this and also realising that a well-taught child must be a wellfed child, that he must satisfy one third of his nutritive needs at the noon meal, civic groups have long been concerned with the problem of providing noon meals in the schools.

In rural areas school children have generally carried their lunches with them, but since these necessarily consisted of sandwiches and cold food, often the teachers or some friendly neighbour would make hot chocolate and soup to supplement this fare. Gradually clubs and group of parents became interested in a school-lunch program. Now the U. S. Government has joined the effort to feed school children by subsidizing school lunches in communities where strong local sponsors are willing to assume part of the cost and the operational responsibility. The Government does not bear the entire expense. It pays nine cents (5 annas) of each lunch. The remaining costs must be met by the community.

Much ingenuity has been shown by these sponsors in operating their programs. They have devised kitchens, collected dishes, solicited food. Box suppers, spare dances, and amateur theatricals have raised money to buy ice boxes and stoves. Volunteer carpenters, some of them manual training students, have built tables and cupboards. Volunteer farmers and agricultural classes have raised chickens.

Original Objectives Twofold

The original U. S. Government lunch project had two purposes—to help buy the surplus food products of farmers, and to provide hot noonday meals for school children. When markets were glutted and farmers were having difficulty disposing of their produce, the Surplus Marketing Administration bought commodities and donated them to state welfare agencies who distributed them among qualified public schools whose lunch programs were underwritten by reliable sponsors. With the increased strain of war upon all available supplies, the amount of surplus commodities fell off sharply but the program was not abandoned. Now, with food supplies flowing in a steady stream to the armed forces and the United Nations, the government lets the contracting parties buy the food locally and reimburses them the stipulated percentage.

A group of people who wish to sponsor a school-lunch program but need financial aid may apply to the War Food Administration for help. If the application is approved, the government agency and the sponsoring group enter into an agreement setting forth the responsibilities of each. Every month the sponsor submits a report. The War Food Administration makes the necessary reimbursement. But sometimes the government, through the Surplus Marketing Administration, actually furnishes some of the food.

These heaping plates of lunch were purchased by the pupils of the Pittsboro, North Carolina, school for five cents each. The fare consists of cheese, an egg, black-eyed peas, potatoes, hot biscuits, a tangerine and milk.

Eggs, beets and cabbages were distributed to schools during the summer of 1944, and some canned goods which had been turned back as surplus were sold to them on a non-profit basis.

Cash Subsidy Since 1943

The U. S. Government cash subsidy of the school-lunch program was inaugurated in the summer of 1943, and proved so popular with parents, and health and food authorities that Congress voted the necessary appreciation in June, 1944, while an additional 225,000 children in 2,200 programs were assisted in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other insular possessions.

The average cost to the pupil is about ten cents. The child who can't pay even this amount, gets his lunch free. The local sponsor may be the state, the country, the school board, or some civic non-profit organization, such as the Parent-Teachers' Association.

The Windsor School in snow-locked Vermont, where children come long distances in icy weather has made farmers of faculty members. The principal began raising pigs and produced 270 pounds of pork for the school. The janitor, once a butcher, cut up the meat and cured it, making ham, bacon and salt pork. The Surplus Marketing Administration provided vegetables, which the home economics students cleaned and prepared and which the Parent-Teachers' Association canned.

Lunches at the Waterbury, Vermont school, with an enrollment of 500 children, are sponsored by the Mothers' Club. The sole original equipment of the school was a small cook stove. The cupboard was bare of dishes or food. A school party pointed out these needs to the community. An appeal was broadcast, and response was instantaneous. Dishes and kitchen equipment were donated, a farmer contributed a steady supply of potatoes, a storekeeper donated some commodties and made special prices on others.

Giant Kitchen In New York

No child in New York City needs go hungry at noon. The city has a giant central kitchen where 50,000 lunches are prepared daily for the 565 elementary schools alone. Lunches are also prepared for the junior and senior high-school students, and for various day and parochial schools. The central kitchen is equipped with 25 steam kettles, each of which serves 1,000 children. This program is continued even during the summer vacation months, when 16,000 lunches daily are sent to nursery schools and playgrounds.

School lunches are an old tradition in New York City. A committee of civic-minded individuals and organization representatives was formed in 1909 to furnish lunches to needy children. Penny lunches were instituted in 1914. In the depression days of 1930 New York City school teachers donated five percent of their salary to providing noontime meals. Later the entire project was taken over by the U. S. Government, although the municipality has once more assumed part of the responsibility.

Physicians are enthusiastic about school lunches as a health measure. Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon-General, U. S. Public Health Service, says it is a waste of money to try teaching children with half-starved bodies, and that a plan to feed them properly pays the state "incalculable dividends". Well-fed children are more alert, learn more quickly, have fewer absences, he says. School controlled lunches are balanced, scientifically planned, absolutely sanitary.

In some places a fraternal organization sponsors delivery of

(Continued on Page 15)

This eager line of prospective diners are pupils in a Chicago, Illinois public school. The U. S. Department of Agriculture helps the Illinois Public Aid Commission provide lunches in this school.

THIS FILM STUDIO BUSINESS

By S. VENKATRAMAN

World War II came to me with a sudden significance. I rubbed my eyes: yes, it was war in Europe that cost my job, sent me gate-crashing into the Publicity Department of a well-known local film studio.

The moment I set foot in this stellar planet, the divine discontent of the Greek Gods who, once upon a time pounced all at once on all the good things of the earth seized me. I felt uneasy at my desk. I was required to do writeups, pulls, slogans, captions etc.

The pen refused to move and having moved refused to flow, the secret being there was no ink in my veins; I was all flushed over red with excitement. I was stepped in dreams of interviewing the stars who, I always loved to imagine, live upon honey, lotus, dew and that sort of ultra-mundane stuff. I was yearning to watch the shooting, song and dance, rehearsals the hushed whispers, suppressed smiles, boisterous mirth-quakes, and the shaded romance under the set lights dimmed. Mind you, all in one day before lunch—too big a bite even for a Gargantuam mouth, you may laugh.

Silence! The red bulbs flash forth silence and caution. Adjacent to my cabin, shooting goes on. Stealthily, avoiding the probing looks of the Publicity manager-cum-accountant, leave my seat. The red signal is off and I mingle with the crowd that is assisting the shoot. I am a non-descript. None knows what and who I am. But looking at me vaguely they put me down for one of those superfluous commodities not very dear in the market.

The shooting is all a haphazard hit-and-miss sluggish process; you could have pulled down the great wall of China and built it anew between a take and a retake. They proceed with the air of having all eternity to themselves, the director bawls out some unintelligible words, the nearest cameraman passes on the jargon to the standby; then arises a Babylonian confusion, a grating medley of noises pitched in different keys

"Lights, Lights", the director stills them all with his full-threated stentorian voice. The camera takes, retakes, takes and the experiment of trial and error continues. The air is stuffy with the dense whiff of powdered faces, painted lips, rouged cheeks and the stodgy make-up of the stars. At long last here is my opportunity; yes, I have an eyeful view of the stars in flesh and blood who have been fabled and lionised in the press. I have hardly time to waste. My eyes take close-ups, long-range and medium shots from varying angles, and I don't forget the over-all-importance montage.

Lo! there the stars sip the same 'single cha'—I am disillusioned. But altogether they are not a bad lot, these stars. They interest me a good deal by their unaffcted human ways at lucid intervals off the set. I feel an irresistible urge to talk to them. But who am I, my status! No. I shouldn't, the 'inner voice' tells me. Look at this picture and that their mouthful four-figures swanky apparel streamlined Buicks, swell bags and swash-buckling ways, and me, 'the odions vermin that nature ever suffered to crawl upon this earth,—No, I withdraw to my desk oppressed by a humiliating sense of my nothingness.

Where are the the blocks of R...., H...., J...., S...., etc.? Hullo, Mr. B———, is the layout ready? Where has the copymatter gone? Ah, here it has flown into w.p.b. Mr. T———, please take six copies of this write-up. Urgent, understand, to the 'Chronicle', 'Times', 'Evening News', 'Free Press', 'Sunday Standard'. Sepoy, 'Abi jalthi jav'. In between these hurdles I must write articles and messages too, for the legions of film journals that press my big boss for these favours. Every morning I check the advertisements in the dailies. There, it knocks out my searching eyes. 'Miss R——— in 'his' best role'. I ring up the paper concerned.

Well, I begin to like the job—blocks, write-ups, captions, campaign books exploitation sheets, hyperboles and adjectives in the most superlative degree that would have staggered the imagination of a Shakespeare and a Carlyle—What is the ulimate reward of these labours? Can you guess, kind reader? One evening, not one fine morning mark you, the managing director sends for me to his cabin. He is flushed with the phenomenal box-office success of his latest release Brought up in the lap of luxury, giving he impression of a molly-coddled child playing the role of a father not much older than myself he is immersed in 'Papers' and files or pretends to ignore my presence.

Then raising his eyes, he is all nerves. He does feel that he is by no means a match for me in point of straight-from-the-shoulder talk. In a broken manner says he and in the tone of "I-am-the-boss-right or wrong" "The permanent incumbent has come back; I am no longer in need of you. You stop work right from now; the cashier will pay you up to date". Of course he has taken a very mean advantage of the probation period clause. I cannot help calling it a dirty trick, not telling me beforehand that there is a permanent incumbent to return, technically much as he is in the right. For has he not the smallest right even, to play ducks and drakes with men of my sort who are driven to his mercy!

Fun apart, I am constrained to make a frank and clean confession of my profound reaction to this nasty treatment. Look at those lofty ideals and aims which animated by breast when I entered the studio; one more melancholy chapter of frustration in my career of rebuffs and reverses. Truth to tell, it was my earnest endeavour to dispel all misconceptions and mischievous notions that have gathered round the luring words "Film Publicity".

My ruling passion was to strive hard and convince people who are associated with the film industry in various stages and departments and those who evince an intelligent interest in the film as an art, as an effective instrument of mass instruction and education, and as a powerful agent of social uplift, that publicity has no truck with blackmail that publicity is not synonymous with inflated exaggerations monstrous mendacities and unconvincing gibberish and balderdash.

I was all eagerness to import the finer things of a social life, bring together all the workers in the studio comprising the directors, technicians artistes and artisans on a single platform and promote a sense of solidarity and a lively recognition of vital social values and an elevating sense of camaraderie among the entire film-community. For it is my profound conviction that if you wish to give a progressive bias to Indian pictures you have to instil progressive ideas into the dormant minds of our producers and the host of others employed in the industry. Such a arduous task is unenviable, attended with all sorts of risks,—personal scandals, courting the wrath of x or y, incurring the odium of the boss, so on and so forth. However the game is worth the candle for those who have the inetrest of the industry at heart to wage war on our studios though merely with the invincible weapons of ideas and ideals.

I would ask where is honest film criticism to-day. All these nauseating, puffed up, sickening string of lies masquerading under the grab of write-ups are slowly getting on the nerves of the more thinking class who have eyes to see. If considerations of advertisement revenue and box-office are the only criterion to reckon with it is bound to lead our film industry to utter decay and degeneracy. The unimaginative producers by trying to muffle and buy off honest, disinterested criticism of their pictures are surely digging their own graves sooner than otherwise. This reactionary policy of gagging expressions of public and press opinion in the long run, is bound to cut both ways.

It is time that we start a Motion Pictures' Association to combat these unwholesome tendencies which threaten to retard the progress of the industry at large. When such a responsible body of public opinion is built up, the producers can ill-afford to ignore public criticism, for they must needs realise that ultimately on the people depend the prosperity and future of the industry. Picture-goers are not slow to realise that no amount of money spent on expensive sets, no excellence of photography no amount of jejune, cooing and wooing seven-column publicity will atone for the lack of real and new talents, for the lack of convincing realism of themes the presence of which in abundance constitutes the main interest and attraction of foreign pictures.

With complete awareness of my responsibility I accuse that the film industry is in the vicious tentacles of wrong hands, illiterate hands in the most real and literal sense. I am not for a moment using irresponsible language of the high-brow who does not bother to know the real situation. I am second to none in my appreciation of the far-reaching implications and potentialities of the film in regard to modern progress. And certainly it is one of the marvels of modern times that the Indian film industry should have come to occupy a front rank in the hierarchy of Indian industries.

Verily there is more in it than what meets the eye, something inscrutable to pause and ponder over. It is a fit task for the Authors of the Bombay Plan to extend their investigation into the film industry and make a scientific survey of its myrial aspects and finally purge it of its putrid and decadent elements. Unless and until the film industry receives the due recognition from high quarters and an exhaustive report bearing on every detail, is made available to the public, the industry will never make good its failure to attract the rising generation of young men and women who leave the portals of the University year after year.

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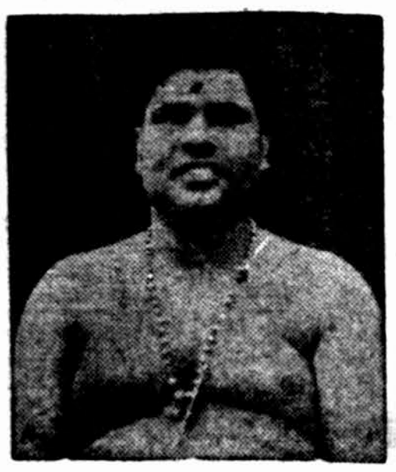

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"THE ABODE OF BLISS"

ACTIVITIES OF ANANDASHRAM

(From A Correspondent).

Away in South India, on the west coast, lies in idyllic setting the rising hamlet of Ramnagar, five miles east of Kanhangad railway station in South Kanara. Sheltered by the Manjapathi hill on the South and the East, with the distant vista of the azure waters of the Arabian Sea on the west, and the green valley of paddy fields and plantations on the north, is perched on a hillock the Anandashram or "the Abode of Bliss", founded and presided over by the well-known saint Swami Ramdas. What was once a bleak vacant land, unfrequented by man, has been, in these fifteen years, turned into a veritable garden by the presence and exertions of this saint.

Founded with the twin ideals of universal love and service—the love and service that transcends all caste, creed, colour or race and which is beyond and above all the narrow man-made compartments of human-life—the Anandashram, most grandly lives up to them moment to moment. To thousands of pilgrims who flock to the abode of this great sage, the Swamiji kindly imparts his living message of love, cheer, smile and joy. The Swamiji's heart overflows with love for humanity and he spares himself not in feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, enlightening the ignorant, and bringing good cheer to the miserable. The Ashram is open to one and all, at all seasons of the year and at all hours of the day, be he a Muslim, Hindu, Jew, Christian, or Parsi, Indian or Westerner.

PUBLICATIONS

The Ashram has published the following works in English by Swami Ramdas, viz., "In Guest of God," "In the Vision of God," "Krishna Bai," "Gita Sandesh," "The Sayings of Ramdas", "The Divine Life", "Poems and Letters of Swami Ramdas." The first two books named above deal with Swamiji's spiritual autobiography and the others contain his teachings, writings, etc. The Ashram also publishes a monthly, "The Vision", in English and it has an international circulation.

The Ashram also conducts a free school known as Sri Krishna Vidalaya for the poor Harijan children who are fed and clothed at the expense of the Ashram. Besides being taught the three Rs and trained to live a life of purity, cleanliness and devotion, the children are also taught useful industries like hand-spinning, mat-making, basket-making, coir-work, leather-craft, handloom weaving, manufacture of articles from horns, etc. Inspired and guided by Swamiji and ably and enthusiastically run by a band of selfless workers, the School has won unstinted praise from every eminent educationist who has visited it.

The Ashram also conducts a free Homoeopathic Dispensary which gives treatment to the ever increasing number of patients coming for relief from far and near.

IF ONLY HE HAD HIS WAY

MAHATMA WOULD STARTLE WHOLE WORLD!

"His Interim Govt. Would Consist Of Men & Women Fittest To Do Work Country Needs"!

SIMLA, June 30. (A. P. I.): "If I had my way I will make the interim Government consist of top men, irrespective of caste, creed or colour", said Mahatma Gandhi In an exclusive interview to A. S. Bharatan, the special correspondent of the A. P. of India.

Mahatmaji jokingly said: "I have registered your claim, but have nothing to say. I generally don't speak during day, but for your sake I am speaking to you as a special case. You have to prompt me."

I was only waiting for an opportunity to make the Mahatma say something, and I hurled the first question at him: "What will be the composition of the interim Government if you had your way".

With a broad smile Mahatma Gandhi answered: "The Interim Government will consist of top men, irrespective of caste, creed or colour". Then he added humorously, laughing at the same time:—"If I became the Viceroy of India, I would startle the world with my list and yet make it acceptable."

"I asked Mahatmaji to explain what he meant by top men, and he amplified his remark by saying that he meant men and women who are fittest to do the work the country needs."

CHANCE TO BETTER MEN OUTSIDE

Picking up the trend of his earlier remark the Mahatma said: "Of course nobody will take the trouble of appointing me the Viceroy of India nor of electing me as President of the Congress—for I am not even a 'four-anna member of the Congress to be eligible for election—with full authority to appoint the new Government."

Continuing the same idea, Mahatma Gandhi said that he would not hesitate to leave out any one at present in the Congress, if he felt that better men were available outside who would work in their respective spheres so as to bring full independence at the earliest time possible

Question: "Do you approve of the procedure suggested by Lord Wavell yesterday at the Leaders' Conference for the selection of the new Executive Council, namely, that all parties should submit separate panels of names to the Viceroy first, and that thereafter he would consult party leaders before making his final selection and place the personnel finally selected by him before the Conference for approval?"

MAHATMA'S TRIBUTE TO VICEROY

Mahatma Gandhi replied: "The procedure suggested by Lord Wavell is, in my opinion, good, inasmuch as the Viceroy does not seek to impose his will on the conference. The Viceroy has said in his opening remarks to the delegates that the various elements represented in the Conference should regard him (the Viceroy) as their leader. It is a good and dignified expression that Lord Wavell has used. He thus acts at the Conference as its leader and not as the agent of Whitehall."

He next asked: "In the course of your correspondence with the Viceroy on his proposals, you objected to the term "Caste Hindus" in the matter of parity of representation for Hindus and Muslims, adding that if this parity between Caste Hindus and Muslims was unalterable, then the Congress would have no place in the New Government. According to reports the Congress delegates to the Conference have accepted parity between Mindus T other than Scheduled Classes and Muslims. Have you any comment to make on this?"

PARITY ISSUE CLARIFIED

After a brief pause Mahatma Gandhi said: "If Congressmen have accepted parity, it cannot be in the sense you imagine. I interpret the Viceregal pronouncement to mean that neither community can ask for more representation than the other in the national Cabinet. Thus Hindus other than the Scheduled Classes can, if they wish, be less but not more than the Muslims."

NEHRU PASSES THROUGH DELHI

NEW DELHI, June 30 (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Acharya Kripalani passed through Delhi, tonight on their way to Simla to attend the Congress Working Committee Meeting.

Pandit Nehru was accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. Upadhyaya. Numerous crowds flocked at railway stations in and around Delhi to greet and garland him. When the train pulled out Pandit Nehru was seen throwing scores of garlands to men and women, old and young alike, who had gathered to meet him.

SIMLA TO GIVE NEHRU FITTING RECEPTION

SIMLA, June 30. (U.P.I.): The Viceroy, it is understood, is making arrangements for accommodation of the Congress Working Committee members who are arriving here by the morning of July 3. A lot of enthusiasm is witnessed in Simla AS IT IS FOR THE FIRST TIME THAT THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE IS MEETING HERE. LOCAL CONGRESS WORKERS ARE BUSY MAKING ARRANGEMENTS TO GIVE A FITTING RECEPTION TO THE LEADERS, and a great stir has been created as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is arriving to-morrow which happens to be Sunday.

Preparations are being made by local Congressmen also for accommodation of Congress leaders, and tents are being raised in "Armsdel", where the Congress President is staying for journalists, Congress Secretaries and others.

AGENDA: The main item on the agenda before the Working Committee which meets on July 3 at 2 p.m. is reported to be the drawing up of the panel to be submitted to the Viceroy for the proposed Executive Council, and the question of resumption of Ministries in the Provinces which are at present under Section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935.

CAWNPORE GREETS NEHRU & KRIPALANI

CAWNPORE, June 30 (A.P.I.): A warm reception was accorded to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Acharya J. Kripalani, Members of the Congress Working Committee, who passed through Cawnpore on their way to Simla to attend the emergent meeting of the Congress Working Committee.

A crowd of about 50,000 consisting of Congress workers, Mazdoor Sabha Students and Communists, greeted them and individual presents of purses and fruits were made to them.

The leaders looked cheerful and smilingly responded to the greetings of the crowd.

MRS. NAIDU REACHES SIMLA TO-MORROW

WARDHAGANJ, June 30 (A.P.I.): "No Congressman should speak at this critical juncture except Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, who is the proper person to clarify points needing explanation or issue press statements when necessary" said Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who is on her way to Simla in a talk to pressmen. She expects to reach Simla on Monday for attending the meeting of the Congress Working Committee.

Master Tarasingh is seen shaking hands with Lord Wavell on the first day of the conference. Mr. Jinnah with some member of the League party is also seen in the picture.

Jawahar's Arrival Today Will Cheer Up Somnolent Simla!

Preparations To Give Nation's Idol Grand Reception

Shrewd Speculation About Congress And League Lists

SIMLA, June 30: Abnormal political activity in Simla has come to close for the time being. There were no crowds in front of the Viceregal House, Armsdel, or Cecil Hotel which used to resound every morning with slogans of various political parties. Nor were either Congress or League flags seen opposite the Viceroy's House, "Deori". There prevails silence as well in Burj—official residence of journalists and everybody seems to be in holiday mood.

But this looks like the proverbial lull before storm, which is expected to begin to blow from to-morrow, with Pt. Jawaharlal's arrival, when the political barometer would surely shoot high atonce. With Pt. Nehru and Sardar Patel's arrival in Simla activity in Congress circles is bound to increase atonce.

YEARNINK TO HONOUR THEIR IDOL

Arrangements are being made by local Congressmen to accord a befitting reception to Nehru, Patel, Rajen Babu, Asaf Ali, and their other colleagues of the Working Committee. Ever since the announcement of the meeting of the Working Committee here, enthusiasm has increased among the people of Simla who are yearning to welcome Pt. Nehru here after many years.

But while activity at Armsdel, Cecil Hotel and Viceroy's House has been suspended, Manor Villa—Gandhiji's residence—continues to be the place of pilgrimage and is visited every evening by thousands of men and women, young, old and children, who go there to join the prayers and have Gandhiji's 'darshan'. Even though there is a fortnight's recess H. E. the Viceroy, Maulana Azad and Mr. Jinnah, with most of their colleagues, are staying on in Simla till the Conference reassembles. Government arrangements made for the stay of the Conference invitees will continue as before, and Maulana Azad and Mr. Jinnah, Master Tarasingh and other invites would continue residing in the places allotted to them.

FACILITIES FOR THE PRESS.

At Burj where press representatives are staying special telegraphic, telephonic and postal arrangements would continue as heretofore, in order to facilitate the pressmen's work. These arrangements made by the postal authorities for the benefit of pressmen have proved very useful and were of great help to them. Officers and men posted at Burj in connection with telegraphic, telephonic and postal arrangements showed utmost courtesy to everyone.

While the arrival of members of the Working Committees of the Congress and the League are awaited speculation is already rife with regard to the prospective names to be included in the lists to be submitted by Congress League and other political parties.

SIKH AND CONGRESS UNDERSTANDING.

Master Tarasingh held consultation with his Sikh co-workers and Shromani Akali Dal Working Committee, regarding submission of Sikh names to be included in the Executive Council. It is understood, Pt. Pant, and Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai met Master Tarasingh, last evening, and as a result of the talks between them it was agreed that Sikh and Congress lists would include common names in so far as the Sikh nominee for the Executive Council was concerned. This agreement is stated to have been based on mutual understanding that the Sikh nominee would always vote with Congress on all main political issues.

So far as Congress is concerned their list would finally be drawn up by the Working Committee, and would include the names of representative of all communities and major sections among them. This list would include 12 names.

But the League's list is not expected to include non-Muslim names, because Mr. Jinnah claims to represent only Muslims, whereas Congress claims that it represents all communities and sections of Indian people.

MALIK KHIZAR SCORES OVER JINNAH!

It is now almost certain that Malik Khizar Hyat Khan has scored over Mr. Jinnah, and he is most likely to get one seat on the Executive for Unionists. From among the Congress Hindus who are likely to be included in the Congress list the names of Pt

(Continued on Page 14)

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (OCTOBER).

New York, June 30.

Previous Closing	22.78
To-day's Opening	22.78
Difference	nil.
To-day's Closing	22.78
Difference	—02

Amery Woos Sparbrook

"I Appeal To You To Let Me Go Back To Finish My Job In Connection With India"

BIRMINGHAM, June 29 (Reuter): The Secretary of State for India Mr. L. S. Amery spoke tonight at Sparbrook of what he described as the only difficulty still remaining with regard to the new proposals for India.

"These proposals are, I believe, in substance acceptable to India today," he said. "The only difficulty that still remains is not concerned with any conditions as imposed here. The difficulty—and I hope Lord Wavell's statesmanship and wisdom will surmount it—is between the Indian leaders as to how many places in the new coalition each is to have. Surely, this is a policy which, we will all agree, should be seen to a successful conclusion if possible."

Mr. Amery said that he had always looked forward to the day when India as a free and willing partner in the British Commonwealth should be free as Canada or Australia or as Great Britain herself—free to remain in the British Commonwealth and enjoy its advantages and free even if she wanted to go outside and lead what he believed would be a much more difficult existence.

Recalling that he had differed profoundly with Prime Minister Churchill over the India Act of 1935, Mr. Amery said: "It is a sign of the greatness of his mind that when his Government was formed five years ago knowing how much I differed with him over India in the past, he invited me to take on it that great and difficult office.

One of the first conclusions he had come to on taking office was that the India Act would not work largely because it was framed in Parliament. If India was to have a constitution which would work, it must be framed by Indians for themselves and based on Indian agreement.

"Within the three months of taking office," Mr. Amery said: "I had the authority of the Government to authorise the Viceroy to announce that India was in future to frame her own constitution and as long as that was agreed to by the main elements in India, we would accept it here."

Speaking of the failure to reach agreement after the Cripps mission, Mr. Amery reminded his audience that Sir Stafford Cripps flew 8,000 miles from Great Britain to India and on that occasion Indian political leaders of different parties were not prepared to cross the street to meet each other and Sir Stafford had to meet each of them separately.

"Throughout these five and a half years I have had the approval of every party in the House of Commons. There has not been one division taken in the House against my Indian policy. The new proposals were praised warmly by Mr. Clement Attlee, Sir Stafford Cripps and other Liberals and Labour members as well as by the Conservatives.

The main issue before this election is whether you are to send Mr. Churchill to finish his great job. I am also appealing to you to let me go back to finish my job in connection with India.

India concerns Sparbrook very closely. Mr. Amery said: "Sparbrook depends upon her trade and industry and if India develops, I believe she is going to from an over-populated and poor country to a much more prosperous country with a higher standard of living with great industries and improved agriculture—all of which we and the Government of India have been planning—there will be a great deal more employment from the Indian trade in Sparbrook than ever before.

"More than that India's peace and strength are the vital elements in the peace not only of the British Commonwealth but of the world. If India falls to anarchy and is weak, she will be a prey of hostile powers. If she is strong and prosperous, she will contribute to the peace of the world and peace matters to Sparbrook."

Mr. Amery, who was addressing a large audience, was given a rowdy reception he was frequently interrupted.

Donkey Parades In Electioneering

LONDON, June 30 (U.P.I.): For the first time in the history of British electioneering campaign donkeys made their appearance.

The "Daily Worker" reporter from Glasgow writes: "Two donkeys paraded Glasgow streets during Mr. Churchill's tour, one labelled 'I am voting the Tory' and the other 'I believe in Tory promises.'

"'The Tories built these houses' was a slogan staring at Mr. Churchill from a 50-foot streamer across an abominably decaying tenement.

Morrison Winds Up Party's Radio Election Appeals

LONDON, June 30 (Reuter): Winding up the Labour Party's radio election appeals, Mr. Herbert Morrison declared last night "The election is about whether a great national plan can win the peace as it has won the war, or whether speculators, the buccaneer barons of Fleet Street, the sluggish leaders of Big Business, monopolies and cartels are to sit comfortably on our backs for another shameful period of national decline."

This was the last but one of the series of political broadcasts in the British general election campaign, which will close this evening with a final speech by the Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill.

Reuter's Political Correspondent understands that that it will be a real "fireside talk" given from "Chequers", the official residence of British Premiers near Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, where Mr. Churchill intends to spend the weekend.

British Interest In Simla Conference

LONDON, June 28 (Reuter): The British political world is following the progress of the Simla conference with close attention, cables E. Fraser Wighton, Reuter's political correspondent.

While there is general appreciation that comment would be premature, meantime it is regarded as a great thing that Indian leaders at least have come together to discuss the Wavell proposals to end the political deadlock.

Every scrap of news reporting the attitude of the Indian opinion towards the new proposals, as also the comments of leading Indian personalities, is in demand here.

Despatches from India, dealing with the progress of the conference at Simla are receiving considerable space in newspapers, despite the claims of the British general election campaign, big news from San Frascisco, the world security meeting and the war in the Far East.

The Simla conference is also pinpointing India as a general election topic. The Viceroy's proposals continue to receive support both in speech and in print.

There is unanimous expression of the hope that Indian statesmanship will find itself in a position to agree with the Secretary of State, Mr. Amery's belief that the proposals "present Dominion Status in practice."

The British reaction has crystalised as one of earnest goodwill and hope for settlement and the desire to remove every vestige of suspicion and distrust of British intentions toward India. The keenness of many sections of opinion in India for a just solution with the least possible delay is widely recognised here.

India's friends in Britain feel that the frank and realistic atmosphere reflected so far from the Simla conference justifies a spirit of restrained optimism, though none is blinded to the difficult hurdles that have still to be overcome.

The belief is, however, that having come together under the impartial chairmanship and guidance of Lord Wavell—the sincerity of whose endeavours to promote a settlement in India is a thought to appreciate—representatives of the main elements in India are at one in desiring to see the country assume full self-government status at the earliest moment.

REPRESENTATION: BIG ISSUE NOW

The "Daily Mail" in a prominently displayed four-column banner says: "Indian Party Chiefs Agree On Main Points; Representation Now Big Issue."

The report declares that to-morrow is expected to be an important day, following the detailed individual talks which have been taking place during the past two days.

The "News Chronicle" in a front-page report says: "Progress at Simla on New Council", while the "Daily Herald" report is headed "Jinnah Will Not Yield" and declares that Mr. Jinnah insists that the League alone has the right to nominate all Moslem representatives on the new Executive Council. The correspondent affirms that Mr. Jinnah will ask to-morrow's conference for a further adjournment to allow him to consult the League Executive.

"Critical Phase At Simla" says the "Times" headline to a well-displayed report, which adds "This is the critical phase of the Conference. The issue is essentially between Hindus, Moslems and other communities, and is a delicate and difficult one, even though the final responsibility for Government remains under the Wavell Plan with the British."

England Avenge Defeat In Second Test

By J. C. MAITRA

Wally Hammond, England's Captain succeeded in avenging the six-wickets defeat at Lord's in the first "Victory Test" by 41 runs in the second at Sheffield. The biggest contribution of the match which undoubtedly paved the way to England's success was made by the skipper himself. Hammond's brilliant century was one of the chief features of the contest.

HASSETT'S INITIAL MISTAKE

The Australian Captain Lindsay Hassett, beat Hammond in the spin of the coin. But instead of taking the first lease of the plumb wicket he put the home team in. This is said to be the first occasion since 1926 when the Aussies have offered the opening batting to England. The reason for it was that it had rained heavily on the previous night and dark clouds were still hovering in the sky. Fortunately for England, there was no more rain and, as the pitch was kept covered it was not affected thereby. So the advantage which Hassett had expected did not come to him. Unfortunately for him it went over to the other side!

WASHBROOK'S SPLENDID EFFORT

Still England's start was far from re-assuring. Two of their best batsmen, Len Hatton, England's individual batting-record holder of 364 runs, and Roberts were dismissed cheap. Were it not for the splendid batting of Hammond and Washbrook, who scored 100 and 63 respectively England's position would have been difficult indeed. As it was, the latter had a lucky escape when he had scored only 8—to be dropped at cover by Ellis! All that England could gather, however, was 286. Having regard to the fact that two of their batsmen contributed 163 between them, it was really a poor show by the remaining bats.

Cheetham and Pepper captured three wickets each for 47 and 86 respectively.

AN AMAZING COLLAPSE

The Australians, however, fared much worse, although there was no rain or clouds to damp their prospects. They were all out for 147 only, thanks to the excellent bowling by George Pope who claimed 5 victims at the cost of about six runs a piece. Carmody, who is reported to have kept the wickets 'superbly' in place of their regular wicket-keeper Sismey, when he was injured in the first innings, was the top-scorer for the Australians with 42 to his credit. England's fielding must have been really good as the "run-out" of two of the visiting batsmen would indicate. And all catches but one were smartly held. Nevertheless, it was an amazing collapse.

ENGLAND'S POOR SCORE

England entered into their second venture confidently with a lead of 139 runs. But, despite their courageous stand, they could not compile more than 190, Hutton and Hammond scoring 46 and 38 respectively. It seems that Miller's bumpers made the batsmen somewhat uncomfortable, but we do not know who captured the wickets. Still they had succeeded on setting the Australians a pretty difficult task—to score 330 runs to win the match. Was it possible for them to do so? Their poor performance in the first innings and the threat of inclement weather seemed to give a negative answer.

BIGGEST PARTNERSHIP

But Whittington and Workman the opening pair of the Australians, gave Hammond plenty of cause for anxiety. They faced the home bowlers gallantly to put on the first century on the board without separation. At 108 Whittington fell a victim to the l.b.w. code. It was really very creditable on his part to contribute 61 in which turned out to be the highest partnership of the match. A fine start in all conscience.

Workman carried on the good work in splendid style. He was ably assisted by his skipper with whose help he raised the score to 171 for the loss of 3 wickets, Hassett contributing 32 on his own account.

TURN OF TIDE

The sudden departure of Carmody changed the whole complexion of the fight. When he appeared quite comfortable he threw away his wicket by running himself out. Workman succumbed thereafter, when his invaluable contribution of 63 was recorded. Pepper, the hero of the first Test, also went down ere long. Then the fate of the Aussies was sealed. From 189 for 3 wickets, their innings closed at 288—with a deficit of 41 runs. Thus ended a battle which had given promise of an exciting finish—in a rather tame fashion. The Australian batsmen failed unaccountably. Pollard earned the distinction of bagging half the side for 76 runs, to which Pope added 3 for 43.

There is no doubt that the inclusion of these two bowlers, Pope and Pollard, contributed in a large measure to the success of the home team. They are sure to be of immense help to them in the remaining two Tests.

REGAINING POPULARITY

It is worthy of note that cricket is now coming back into its own in England. Over 50,000 people watched the contest during the three days it has played. And by this the British and Australian Services benefited to the extent of £7,000. With her grand powers of recovery it will not take England long to recoup her losses due to the war. Hammond says that it may be possible for her to resume official Tests after the lapse of two years or so. "I think we must take the fullest advantage in that period to give our young players every encouragement."

In a recent article in the Bori Bunder papers, he pointed out that several of those players who represented England seven years ago are now past their fourth decade. So they should be left out of consideration. It is in the rise of the younger generation, the future hope of England lies. Therefore promising youngsters must be found and trained.

Unfortunately, according to Hammond, few are now visible on the horizon. Vigorous searches will have to be made in all parts of the country and fresh talents unearthed. Till then the services of the old War Horses will have to be utilised. As a matter of fact England's selectors came in for severe criticism from all sides for choosing some of the "Have-beens" in preference to younger players for the second Test. But the critics had to eat the humble pie as they carried the home team to victory.

With their hands further strengthened the Selectors are sure to include Leyland and Bowes, who have recently returned from a prisoner-of-war camps, in the next Tests, although it is possible that younger blood may find representation in Carr, White or Dewes. Any way the remaining Tests promise to be equally interesting.

C. P. Congress Office Returned By Government

NAGPUR, June 29. (A.P.I.): The office of the C. P. Provincial Congress Committee which was taken possession of by Government during the August Disturbances has been returned by the C. P. Government to Mr. Bajrang Tekedar M.L.A. (Congress leader). The papers and furniture have, however, not been returned.

Revise Matric Results: Poona Students' Demand

POONA, June 29

A largely attended meeting of Poona students, held here to-day, demanded a revision in the results of the 1945 Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, failing which it requested the University to hold a supplementary examination for the unsuccessful candidates. The meeting pointed out that the percentage of successful candidates this year was low and it should be raised to about 53 per cent. Prof. S. M. Mate presided and the meeting amongst others was addressed by Mr. N. V. Gadgil, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu : Jeth Vad 6 2001
Muslim : Rajjab 20, 1364
Parsi : Beman 1, 1314
Sunrise : 7-5 a m. Sunset 8-20 p m.
Hightide : 4.32 17.10
Lowtide : 10.18, 23.38

Domestic Occurrence

UTHAMNA CEREMONY

Uthamana Ceremony of Mr. Ardeshir Merwanji Madan, Solicitor will be performed at Bennet's Bungli, Doongerwadi to-day at 4-30 p.m. (N.S.T.)

To-day's Engagements

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM : Thirukural Class, 11-30 a.m., to-day, by Mr. Sundaresa Aiyar at Sangham premises.

"BOMBAY KANADA SANGHA": General Body Meeting, at 10 a.m., today, to consider and adopt new rules.

BALKAN-JI-BARI: Dr. Choithram Gidwani will pay a visit to the Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.).

SPINNING DEMONSTRATION IN 'B' WARD: Under the auspices of Mandvi Dist. Congress Committee, today at 8.30 a m at Cutchi Dasha Oswal Jain Maha-janwadi Jantanpura Street, Khadak.

"PUBLIC MEETING": At Arya Samaj Kakadvadi (Girgaum) today at 8 p.m., when Shri Pandit, Biharilal Shastri, Kavya-Tirtha will deliver a public lecture in "Satyarth-Prakash".

GAUDIYA MISSION: Upadesak Pandit Sreepad Nitaidas Brahmachari Bhakti Sastry Ragalankar on "How to end senses Tug of War" in English today (Sunday) at 6-30 p m Culliandas Building, Gowalia Tank Road.

'KANARA ASSOCIATION': Khan Bahadur A. M. Moulvi will deliver a lecture on 'Careers for our youngmen", to-day, at 6-30 p.m., in the Srimat Anandashrama Hall, Talmakiwadi, Tardeo Road.

"ARYA PARISHAD": A lecture on "the present situation" by Swami Satya Dev will be delivered in Madhobaug, to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. Goswami Dixitji Maharaj, will preside.

ARYA VEER DAL FORT: Volunteers of the Arya Veer Dal are requested to be present at Arya Samaj Mandir with full uniform to-day (Sunday), at 4.30 p.m., to proceed to Madhav Baug.

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: Pandit Chandreshwarji will deliver a public lecture, to-day (Sunday), at 9.30 a.m., at the Samaj Mandir Hall, 96-98, Bora Bazar Street.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY: The date of declaration of the results of the Third M. B. B. S. Examination has been postponed, owing to unavoidable circumstances to Saturday, July 7, at 12 noon.

HORNIMAN GOLDEN JUBILEE COMMITTEE: An urgent meeting of the Horniman Golden Jubilee Committee will be held on Friday, the July 6, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's Chambers, 113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

"LECTURE ON PALMISTRY": A meeting of the Bombay Astrological Society will be held today at 5.0 p m (N S T) at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 33-35, Harvey Road, Chowpaty, when Mr. N A Vyas and Mr. B M Bhona will deliver lectures on Palmistry.

"RAMAKRISHNA-VIVEKANANDA CENTRE": M. R. Gopalachar will conduct class on Bhagawat Geeta, at 10 a.m. to-day, at the Centre premises, 64, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, B. B. & C. I. Rly.

MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI, BOMBAY: 42nd Anniversary and Prize Distribution Function of the Mogaveera Free Night High School will be celebrated today (Sunday) at 2-30 p m (S T) at the Sir C J Hall, Seth Ramnath Anandilal Podar, J.P. will preside.

'VARIETY SHOW': A group of artists from Kerala, headed by Sri. A. V. Srikant Poduval, will stage a performance in the Khalsa College Hall, to day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. The performance is open to the public. Any donations and contributions will be accepted which will go to the constructive programme in Payyannur North Malabar.

EDUCATIONAL FILM SHOWS FOR STUDENTS

Sir B. J. Wadia, will preside this morning, at 10, at the inauguration of the scheme for making educational short films available to the local students. To day's performance will be restricted to school teachers and educationists only. It will include I. F. I.'s films on India's architectural glories, her arts and crafts, industries and music and also the U. S. O. W. I. documentary "Valley of the Tennessee." The newsreel to be shown will include Lord Wavell's recent broadcast to the people of India.

AME-BADHA

For the first time
CHILDREN UNDER SIXTEEN
Present
SITA (in silhouette)
&
DADIMANI DIKKI
On SUNDAY 15th JULY at 10 a.m.
at the
Excelsior Theatre
Tickets are available at:
1. Fellowship School
(Between 6 ta 7-30 P.M.)
2. Markand Thakore
Indira (Bhat Bldg.)
30, Babulnath Rd.

CINEMA FILM VAULT ABLAZE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A cinema film vault on the terrace of Marshal Building at the junction of Sir Pherozshaw Mehta Road and Frere Road was the scene of a huge fire in the early hours of Saturday morning.

Inquiries reveal that early in the morning waves of smoke were seen emanating from the building. The fire brigade was informed and in a few minutes about half a dozen fire-engines from various fire-stations were seen racing to the spot. The flames were brought under control only after a portion of the vault collapsing. A few film cans fell on the roof of an adjoining building.

Damage so far is estimated at more than Rs. three lakhs. The cause of the fire is not known.

TACKLING POST-WAR PROBLEMS

Parsi Punchayat Calls Conference

The Chairman, Board of the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat, writes from 209 Hornby Road, Bombay:—"For some time past my colleagues on the Board of the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat have been considering the question of calling a Conference of Trusts to discuss a few questions arising after the war affecting the Parsi Community, such as, Unemployment; Organisation of Charities with a view to pooling all possible resources; and Devising means for the well-being of the community generally. Some time ago the Parsi Charity Organisation Society wanted to call such a Conference, but they have now abandoned the idea and have asked us to take a lead in the matter. My colleagues have considered this question once again and they have resolved to call the conference with a view to devise some concerted measures for which the views of the various Charity Trusts are respectfully and cordially invited. A preliminary Conference will be held on Thursday (5th July) at 5-30 p.m. in the office of the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat".

The meeting is open to the press. Request is made to Trustees of all Parsi funds to send two representatives each to the meeting.

City Leaguers Observe Mass Enrollment Week

BOMBAY, June 30 (A.P.I.). The Bombay Provincial Muslim League is observing a "mass enrollment week" from July 8 to July 15, 1945 in the city and suburbs of Bombay. A vigorous campaign for mass enrollment of members of the League will be the main feature of the week.

There will also be series of street corner meetings in Muslim localities and sale of Muslim league literature to the public.

Bandra Bus Strike

Mr. Akbar N. Chinoy, Director, Bandra Bus Company writes —

In the general interest of the public of the Suburbs of Bombay, we shall thank you to publish the following in your paper.

"The Management of the Bandra Bus Co., Ltd., regrets the inconvenience that has been caused to the public due to the stoppage of the bus service in the suburbs. The public are informed that the employees have gone on strike without giving the required notice. Negotiations with their Labour Union officials has fallen through owing to their demand for payment of wages during the previous and present strike periods. The Management is looking into other possibilities of resuming the service as soon as possible.

Narendra Deo Will Talk To City Congressmen

(ISSUED FROM THE CONGRESS HEADQUARTERS.)

Acharya Narendra Deo will meet and give a talk to Congress representatives in the City, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m., at Jinnah Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road. No passes have been issued for this informal meeting.

GOVT. GRAIN SHOP: As the 1st of July falls on Sunday, the monthly stock-taking in the Government Grain Shops in Bombay City and the Suburbs will be done on Monday (July 2). All the shops will, therefore remain closed to the public on that day.

A new morning milk distribution centre, E/85 will be opened from Monday (July 2) at the Urdu Boys' School, opposite the Byculla Railway Station.

"SHROFFS ASSOCIATION": Resolved that the members of The Bombay Shroffs (Bankers) Association Ltd. should close their Hundi and other business on Monday, the 2nd July being Bank Holiday.

How To Win SWARAJ For INDIA?

LORD KRISHNA WILL TELL YOU...

In MURARI PICTURE'S GORGEOUS EPIC

Shree Krishnarjun Yuddha

Produced and Directed by MOHAN SINHA

SHOBHANA SAMARTH, PRITHVIRAJ, SHAHU MODAK, MENAKADEVI, RATTANBAI, TRILOK KAPUR, KANHAIYALAL, etc.

COMING AT
NOVELTY
FROM 14TH JULY
Advance Booking from 7th.

ITS THRILLING STORY
MELODIOUS MUSIC & SWEET SONGS

Continue to win ever INCREASING POPULARITY for it - - - NAVIN'S

Spectacular Production

BHARATHARI

SURENDRA, MUMTAZ SHANTI, AROON
Director: CHATURBHUJ DOSHI

7th Week At
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 4, 7 & 10: Sat., Sun., Matinee 1-15
Advance Booking:
9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30
AJIT RELEASE

2nd WEEK

GLORY THAT WAS IND
THAT IS CRYSTALISED IN FITTING COLOURS IN PRAKASH'S

VIKRAMADITYA

Direction: VIJAY BHATT
Art. KANU DESAI
Cast: Prithviraj, Prem Adib, Baburao Pendharkar, Ratnamala, Ranjana

Advance Booking 9 to 12 and 4 to 7

SUPER

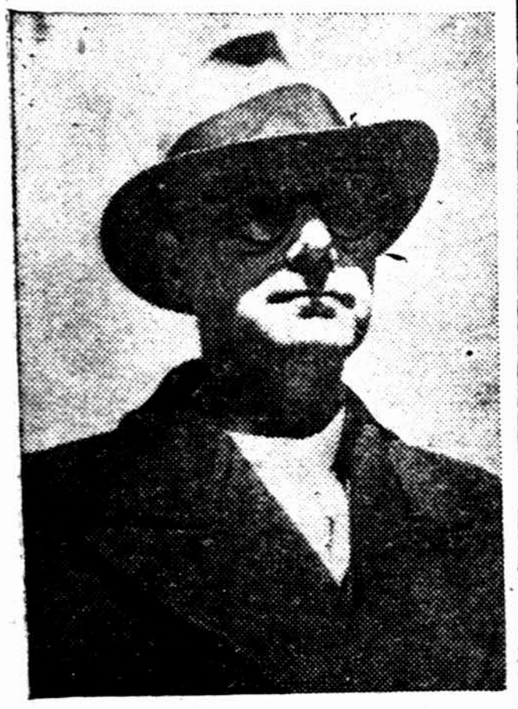
Daily: 4, 7, 10
Mat. at 1 o'c
Fri. Sat. Sun.

(An Evergreen Release)

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY JULY 1.
BOMBAY—1

244 m (1,23) kc/s) 8.0 a m News (H) 8.15 News (E) 8-30 Variety 8-50 N s (M) 9.0 News (G) 9-19 Tomorrow 9.15 Hirabai Javeri 9-35 A R Oza 9.45 Haripada Chaudhuri (Flute) 10-0 Manhar G Barwe 11-0 A I R Orchestra 11.15 Nisar Husain 12.15 p.m Sarangi 12-30 U M Maniar 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 Azambai (Kolhapur) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 2.30 For Children 4-30 Children's Programme 5-0 At Your Request 5.55 Locals 6-0 Mike Steps Out 6.15 A R Oza 6.30 News (E) 6-40 News (H) 6-45 Matters of Moment 6-50 Hirabai Javeri 7.15 U M Maniar 7.30 Haripada Chaudhury (Flute) 7.45 Azambai 8.15 News (M) 8.30 News (G) 8.45 Let Us Play You Something 9.0 News (H) 9-20 News (E) 9.30 B B C News 9.45 Books I Have Been Reading by Prof R Chokal 10-0 Symphonic Hour.



Alfred Rosenberg, who supervised the Nazis' "spiritual" and ideological education, was captured at Flenberg, Germany. He was hiding with some SS men who had set up a fake addition to a hospital already located in the former torpedo school of the German Navy. Rosenberg's wife and daughter were also captured—(U.S.O. W.I. Photo).

Jap Homeland Secure Against Invasion

"Special Attack Units Backed By 100 Million People Ready To Sacrifice Their Lives"

LONDON, June 30. (Reuter): The Japanese News Agency today (Saturday) issued a reassurance to the Japanese people that the homeland is secure against invasion, according to Reuter's radio station.

"Special attack units, backed by 100,000,000 people ready to sacrifice their lives for their homeland, are already massed" the agency said.

The capture of Okinawa is not the basis for predicting the outcome of the battle on the Japanese mainland.

"The question of distance handicapped us in Okinawa, in spite of the fact that Japanese airforces operated directly from the Japanese mainland.

"Japan had to reserve from action a large number of special attack planes in case of Allied invasion, and did not send out the most uptodate and efficient planes.

"In an attack on the Japanese mainland, Japan's shorter supply lines will give her advantage. She will be able to attack from many points while the Allies will have difficulty in finding bases and their aircraft carriers will be a prey to Japanese planes", the agency declared.

Jap Withdrawal Towards Mawchi

ADV. HQ., ALFSEA, June 30. (A. P. I.): The biggest battle of Allied campaign in Eastern Burma will probably be fought at Mawchi, 48 air miles east of Toungoo at the end of the Toungoo-Mawchi road, where the Japanese are believed to be preparing defences and reorganising their forces, writes Narinder Sethi, A. P. I. war correspondent.

The Japanese are withdrawing along the road towards Mawchi. Their numbers are likely to be reinforced by the troops withdrawing from the Kalaw area.

Gurkha troops continue to march forward in defiance of weather and are allowing Japanese no respite.

East of Prome, many villages have been cleared of the Japanese.

U. S. Forces Occupy Kume Island

GUAM, June 30. (Reuter): Admiral Nimitz's communique reports that United States forces have occupied Kume Island west of the Okinawa group without encountering enemy troops.

Kume lies 50 miles due west of Okinawa whose burden of aeroplanes is rapidly increasing to make it the world's greatest air base cables David Brown Reuter's special correspondent at Guam.

For several days the Japanese radio has been reporting fierce fighting on Kume but Admiral Nimitz Communique said that patrols thoroughly explored the whole island, seven miles long by three broad, without finding any trace of Japanese troops.

Within a few minutes of the receipt of the Nimitz Communique a despatch from Reuter's correspondent at Chungking announced that the Chinese have captured Liuchow the former American "Bomb Tokyo" base.

In north Borneo Australian troops now hold a stretch of 125 miles of the coast from Miri to Kimanis Bay, which lies north of Brunei Bay. This stretch was secured when elements who landed at Seria and Kuala Belait and others who landed at Lutong met at Baram point on Wednesday.

On the same day according to an announcement from General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australian troops on the mainland east of Labuan island without opposition took the former British Government centre of Beaufort. They found Japanese defences unmanned.

While these land successes were being revealed heavy blows against Japanese transport and oil supplies were being struck.

Fifty Super-Fortresses hit the Fukuyama oil refining plant on the inland sea about 100 miles west of Kobe shortly before midnight local time according to twentieth Bomber Command Headquarters on Guam and in another raid 281 tons of bombs were dropped on Balik Papan, the oil port on the east coast of Borneo, starting large fires in an oil plant.

150 INDIAN TROOPS LIBERATED.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29. (U. P. A.): Radio Melbourne to-day reported that 150 Indian troops of the Bombay Royal Engineers, who were captured at Singapore, have been liberated from a camp at Lutong, Borneo.

AUSSIES ADVANCE TOWARDS MIVA RIVER.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29. (U. P. A.): Australian forces in New Guinea and the Solomon Islands area killed 9,725 Japanese during the past six months, the Melbourne Radio reported to-day. In addition, 226 Japanese were taken prisoners.

Meanwhile, in southern Bougainville, the Australian Third Division continued its advance along the road toward the Miva River, which is the last major barrier before the Japanese base at Buin, the broadcast added.

ALLIED LANDINGS AT BALIKPAPAN.

LONDON, June 30. (U.P.A.): Radio Tokyo to-day reported that the Allies have started landing at Balikpapan.

Chinese Troops Recapture Town Of Linchow

CHUNGKING, June 30 (Reuter): Chinese troops have recaptured the town of Liuchow.

Liuchow is a strategic point in the southern corridor across China to the frontier of Indo-China.

Three Chinese columns have been fighting for some time in the suburbs of the city, which is in Kwangsi Province.

Korea's Future Uncertain

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29. (U. P. A.): An Institute of Pacific Relations Pacific News Letter to-day bemoans the lack of full representation of India, Thailand and Korea at the San Francisco Conference.

The letter said: "The fact that the Soviet Union was not a party to the Cairo Declaration and has not yet indicated its intention to participate in the war against Japan makes Korea's future a question which cannot be settled in the near future."

1,500 Arabs Killed In Algerian Rising

LONDON, June 29. (Reuter): Fifty thousand Muslims were involved in the recent "serious" disturbances in Algeria and between 1,200 and 1,500 were killed. This was stated by the French Minister for Interior, M. Adrien Tixier, in a broadcast from Algiers radio to-night, it would be vain to hide the fact. What happened was serious," he said.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE CALLS TRUSTEESHIP IDEA, A FRAUD

NEW YORK, June 29. (U.P.A.): The well-known American magazine "Nation", in an editorial to-day said that the "trusteeship idea" emerges as a glamorous fraud."

"There is hardly even a meager concession to aspirations of self-rule and self-development", the editorial added.

Mexico's Cotton Crop Forecast

MEXICO CITY, June 29. (U.P.A.): The Agricultural Ministry has estimated Mexico's cotton yield for 1945 at between 400,000 and 425,000 bales. This is 20 per cent below last year's yield.

SEMI-NAKED MOB DISPERSED

MOTIHARI, June 29 (O.P.I.): A mob of semi-naked people males and females surrounded the district officer in the court compound for cloth and complained against the secretary of Consumers' Association.

The chapras's dispersed the mob which resulted in injuries to some persons.

STATE OFFICIAL MURDERED

Sind Chief Secretary On Hur Menace

KARACHI, June 30 (A.P.I.): Explaining the Hur problem at a press conference today, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Sind. Mr. G. W. McElhinny said that he had been informed by the Dewan of Jesalmere State that a gang of Hurs murdered a sate official and fled across the borders.

The Chief Secretary added that Mr. L. T. Lambrick, Special Commissioner, recently convened a conference at Hyderabad attended by the representatives of both the Kharipur and the Jesalmere states and discussed with them the question of securing coordination in the matter of checking Hur activities.

League Conference To Invite Hindu Leaders!

KARACHI, June 30 (U.P.I.): The Sind Provincial Muslim League is holding 34 Conferences in different Districts in the next three months to popularise the Constructive programme of the League which includes improvement of relations between Hindus and Muslims.

A special feature of the Conferences will be that Hindu leaders will be invited to attend them.

RELEASED FROM VELLORE JAIL

Tamilnad Congress Chief And 11 Other Security Prisoners

MADRAS, June 30 (A.PI..): The Government to Madras had ordered the release of Mr. K. Kamaraja Nadar, President of the Tamilnad Congress Committee, and 11 other Security prisoners, from the Vellore Central jail. The released persons belong to Chittoor, Guntur, Ramnad and Madura districts.

Liberals On Broome Commission Report

POONA, June 25:

The National Liberal Federation which met at Poona on the 24th instant under the chairmanship of Mr. T. R. Venkatrama Sastry passed resolutions urging the nationalization of the Indian Defence services and expressing general satisfaction with the Broome Commission "Report" while regretting the loaded franchise proposed to be accorded to South African Indians.

Registered Accountants Exam Results

(SUPPLIMENTARY LIST)

NEW DELHI, June 30. (A.P.I.): The following is a supplimentary list of candidates who have been declared successful in the final Registered Accountants Examination held in April 1945:—

T. R. Chadha; Amalendu Chatterjee; R. G. Choudhury; N. T. Dalal; V. U. S. Das; Sachindra Datta; Ramlal; G. E. Narawala; Basudeo Marwari; R. N. Mitra.

EX-TORY M. P. APOLOGISES

For Libellous References In Election Book

LONDON, June 30 (U.P.I.): "Deep apology" was made in the High Court before Mr. Justice Birkett, on behalf of Captain Quinton Hogg, an ex-Tory M.P., for a libellous reference in his election book "Left was never Right", to Mr. John Parker, former Labour M.P.

In the book Captain Hogg had attributed to Mr. Parker a speech alleged to have been made in 1936 defending Hitler's foreign policy.

Captain Hogg now in the apology admits that Mr. Parker had never made such a speech, and he and his publishers are withdrawing from circulation all copies of the first impression of the book which contained libellous passages.

India's Quota For Relief Of Distress In Europe

WASHINGTON, June 30 (Reuter): India's help in relieving the economic distress in Europe is mentioned by the Director of the United States War Mobilisation, Mr. Frederick, M. Vinson today in his third quarterly report to the President and Congress.

Stating that "we shall be able to drop 10,000 tons of bombs on Japan in a single day" Mr. Vinson said: "While we plan and produce for the destruction of Japan, we must plan and produce for the rebuilding of Europe.

"Without political stability in continental Europe, there is little hope of realising the world peace and progressive international relations we seek." He emphasised, however, that the Unites Ethe was not supplying Europe singlehanded, and referred amongst others to the contribution of India and the British Empire.

John Amery To Face Charge Of Treason

LONDON, June 30. (U.P.A.): The "Daily Express" writes in an article to-day that arrangements are being made to fly John Amery from Italy to London at the end of next week, where he will be handed over to the Special Branch of Scotland Yard.

The article added that Amery will appear before the Bow Street Police Court on July 9th to face a charge of treason.

BIRLA IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, June 29. (U.P.A.): Mr. G. D. Birla, member of the Indian Industrial Delegation, arrived here to-day, accompanied by his advisers, by the "Queen Elizabeth".

The "Queen Elizabeth" also carried 13,000 American troops and 2,000 other passengers, including Princess Juliana of the Netherlands.

"The voyage was fine but the ship was crowded," Mr. Birla said. "However, I was lucky to have a private compartment."

Russo-Czechoslovakia Pact

LONDON, June 29 (U.P.A.): Radio Moscow today announced that the Government of Madras had ordered as "Carpatho Ukraine" will be incorporated into the Soviet Ukraine by an agreement concluded between Czechoslovakia and the Supreme Soviet and signed at the Kremlin on June 29.

The district comprises 4,600 square miles and had a pre-war population of 750,000.

Soviet Foreign Commissar V. Molotov hailed the agreement as a token of the "brotherly love" felt by the Slav Nations towards Russia, the broadcast said.

Dr. Mukherjee In Mysore

BANGALORE June 30. (A.P.I.): Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookherjee President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha arrived in Bangalore last night. He was met at the railway station by local officials of the Hindu Mahasabha and others, and was garlanded. He will leave for Kankanahalli (about 40 miles from Bangalore) to-day to open the fourth session of the state Hindu Mahasabha.

SHILLONG, June 30. (A. P. I.): The Governor of Assam has ordered the enforcement of certain temporary regulation under the epidemic diseases act for one year with effect from July 3 in the districts of Sylhet, Cachar (excluding the North Cachar Hills Subdivision), Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong and Sibsagar which are threatened with cholera, according to the Assam "Gazette".

League & Muslim Seats In Executive Council

Nehru Points Out Jinnah's Mistake

NEW DELHI, June 30. (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in an exclusive interview with Doon Campbell, A. P. of I. special correspondent, said here to-night:

"WE FEEL WE MUST SUCCEED AT SIMLA".

Referring to the urgent call received by him from Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, he said: "I was expecting this S.O.S. I knew it would come sooner or later. But it has upset my programme."

The interview took place on the train at Ghaziabad while Pandit Nehru was on his way to Simla.

Pandit Nehru said, "The Congress President and the Congress people are trying their best to find a solution. But that does not mean that the offer, or whatever it is, takes us any distance. We feel, however, that it MAY CREATE A SITUATION WHICH MIGHT HELP IN SOLVING THE PROBLEM AND, THEREFORE, WE MUST TRY TO GET IT TO SUCCEED."

Pt. Nehru, who looked pleased after reading the latest evening papers to hand in which the headlines were optimistic, said:—

"I know nothing apart from what I have read in the newspapers these last few days. I think Mr. Jinnah is certainly wrong in thinking that every Muslim seat in the Executive Council will be captured by the Muslim League".

CRIPPS OFFER AND WAVELL'S PLAN.

Referring to the terms of the Viceroy's offer, Pandit Nehru said, "this cannot be compared with the Cripps offer. Sir Stafford brought a definite proposal. We have no proposal now. We have the opening to a future proposal".

Doon Campbell asked Pandit Nehru: "broadly speaking are you confident that a settlement will be reached at Simla?"

The Pandit said: "That is a personal question. So far as I am concerned, I have developed such a detached outlook that nothing can be without some hope. One gets used to so many things."

Throwing Desai-Liaquat Pact Overboard!

Where Will Jinnah's Demands End?

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, June 30.

Mr. Jinnah's press interview at Simla has come as a shock to political circles here. It is learnt that Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru is not at all happy over Mr. Jinnah's assertion that the Viceroy's veto is not enough safeguard for Muslim interests in the Executive Council and over the spirit of distrust of Congress and even Sikhs and Scheduled classes which pervades Mr. Jinnah's statement. Mr. Jinnah now apparently wants parity with caste Hindus (or Congress) plus Sikhs and Scheduled classes also with other interests in the Executive Council. This is interpreter as unceremoniously throwing overboards the Desai-Liaguat pact. This is regarded as the latest fruit of pandering to communalism. The question being asked is, where will Mr. Jinnah's demands stop?

NAWAB OF MAMDOT'S MISSION TO LAHORE

SIMLA, June 30 (A.P.I): The Nawab of Mamdot, President of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League who has been in Simla for the past week, leaves for Lahore today. It is understood that he has summoned on July 3 at Lahore, a meeting of the presidents of the District and City branches of the Muslim League in the Punjab.

The Nawab of Mamdot is expected to return to Simla on July 5 to attend the meeting of the League Working Committee which will be held here on July 6.

British Socialists Pledge For Indian Independence

CONGRESS LEADERS, GREATEST CHAMPIONS OF HUMAN FREEDOM, SAYS BROCKWAY

LONDON, June 30. (U.P.I.): "Britain has no more right to dominate India than the Nazis had to dominate Europe. The real test of British Socialist sincerity is whether we are prepared to give India immediate freedom" said Mr. F. A. Ridley, the well-known Socialist, historian and publicist at a meeting organised by the Indian Freedom Campaign Committee last night at Laughton, Woodford the very heart of Mr. Churchill's parliamentary preserve.

Despite rain and inclement weather the meeting was well-attended and when the Chairman, Mr. Fenner Brockway, Secretary of the Independent Labour Party, read out messages of support from Mahatma Gandhi Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. Yusuf Meherali there was a prolonged applause

Mr. Brockway paying tributes to the Congress leaders said:—

"These men and the movement they represent are the greatest champions of human freedom to-day. Whatever the outcome of the Simla Conference it remains the duty of every true Socialist to press the demand for complete Indian independence."

Mr. Iqbal Singh, Secretary of the Federation of Indian Associations deplored the decision of the British Labour Party to allow Mr. Churchill to have cheap success in Woodford and warned the British Labour Movement that "unless they can free themselves from the hypnotic influence of Mr. Churchill's personality they may find that Mr. Churchill's cigar has cost them even more than Mr. Chamberlain's umbrella".

Other speakers included Mr. Sudhir Praanik one of the Indian delegates to the World Trade Union Congress Miss Margaret Pope a prominent member of the Indian Freedom Campaign, and Mr. De Soysa a student from Ceylon.

At the end of the meeting several people signed pledges supporting Indian freedom.

WHEN INDIAN PREMIER COULD SPEAK IN OTTAWA

OTTAWA, June 29. (Reuter): The Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King thanking General Smuts for his address to the people of Canada to-day said he looked forward to the day when a Prime Minister of India would speak in Ottawa.

Canada, he said had welcomed the Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom and the Dominions and the day would come when the Prime Minister of India would be among the visitors. Mr. Mackenzie King was speaking at the Canadian Club luncheon reception given for General Smuts and referred to the way in which the Dominions were inspired by the same spirit of Freedom, which in all cases came from the same source—Britain. All nations of the British Commonwealth sought to make freedom part of the inheritance of mankind, he said and he hoped India too would soon be in a position to participate in this inheritance.

Commonwealth Air Transport Council Meeting On July 9

NEW DELHI, June 29. (A.P.I.): The first meeting of the Commonwealth Air Transport Council has been fixed for the 9th of July in London and the Government of India have deputed Sir Gurunath Bewoor, Secretary, Posts and Air Department, and Sir Frederick, the Director of Civil Aviation in India, to represent them at the meetings of the Council.

The Council will, among other things, review the proposed functions and deal with the draft technical annexes to the International Civil Aviation Convention, Chicago, with a view to propose suitable amendments.

WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY SERVICES

The fields of activities of the W. V. S. are wide and varigated. They practice open house hospitality, Clubs cauteens leave camps are run by the dozen. Hobbies centres information bureaus, art circles are managed. Red Cross work war savings drive and public celebrations find them in the forefront. Dainty hands pack in numerable parcels for the soldiesrs friends at home The great appreciation of the fightingg forces for the work of the W. V. S. is evidenced by the hundreds of letters pouring in at the two hundred centres spread over the face of this Sub-continent.

5 KILLED IN LORRY COLLISION

BANGALORE June 29 (A P. I.)

Five persons were killed and five others seriously injured near Gundulpet on the Mysore-Ooty road when two lorries from opposite direction collided yesterday, according ao a report received here.

The driver and the cleaner of one lorry were among the killed. The police are investigating into the accident.

U. S. COMMUNISTS UNREPENTANT!

WASHINGTON, June 29. (U.P.A.): The House of Representatives' Military Affairs Committee in a preliminary report on the investigation of commissioning Communists in the U. S. Army to-day concluded that the American Communists have not changed their ideals and "will stop at nothing" to establish Communism in the United States.

International Conference To Decide Status Of Tangier

PARIS, June 30 (Reuter): An international conference to decide the status of Tangier will open in Paris next Tuesday, it was learnt from a usually reliable source here today. British, American and French Governments will be represented by foreign officials.

By the treaty of 1928, the international zone of Tangier was placed under the control of Britain, France Spain and Italy. Spain took possession of the area in 1940. Preliminary talks have been held in London.

It was forecast to-day that under the new status, Britain, France and the United States will become operative powers controlling the international zone.

The future status of Spain, which, before Gen. Franco's violation of the international status, was a participating power, remains uncertain.

It is understood that the French Government favours elimination of Gen. Franco's Spain, while warmly welcoming participation of the United States, since America is regarded here as a Mediterranean Power.

Tangier falls within the protectorate of the Sultan of Morocco who is at present on a state visit to France.

Moscow, it was learned, will be kept informed of the progress of the Paris talks.

DR. SOONG EXPECTED IN MOSCOW

LONDON, June 30 (Reuter): An American broadcaster speaking from Moscow said that the Chinese Premier, Dr. T. V. Soong, accompanied by a staff of 50 is expected to arrive in Moscow today, weather permitting

Badminton

Bengal's Loss

Madgaonkar To Play For Bombay

BOMBAY, June 30. (A.P.I.): Vijay A. Madgaonkar, Honorary Secretary of the All-India Badminton Association, who has been representing Bengal at All-India badminton championships since 1934, will hereafter play for Bombay, having now transferred his interests from Calcutta to Poona. Madgaonkar has been Bengal's no 1 in badminton since 1930.

33 KILLED IN PLANE CRASH

Village Houses Demolished By Explosion

NEW DELHI, June 30. (A.P.I.): The Government of India regret to announce that 33 villagers have been killed and about 20 injured when a service aircraft crashed on a village near Bangalore on the afternoon of June 29, says a "communique".

The aircraft exploded on crashing and many houses were demolished by the force of the explosion.

A rescue party proceeded immediately to the scene of the accident and the injured persons are being treated in a nearby hospital.

Seventeen dead have, so far, been found amongst the debris. Sixteen of the injured later died in hospital. Search amongst the ruins is still continuing.

The cause of the accident is being investigated.

The Diwan of Mysore and other Mysore officials visited the village last evening.

FRENCH FASCIST ON TRIAL

He Wrote Against Nation

PARIS, June 30 (Reuter): Col. De La Rocque who, before the war, organised the first coloured shirt Fascist Party in France, will shortly be charged under a new order, which lays down punishment for people who "collaborated journalistically" and wrote "against the national interest" during the occupation." De La Rocque is under administrative arrest.

Miss Pardhy To Give Recital In London

LONDON, June 30 (Reuter): The first Indian to appear in Wigmore Hall—one of London's leading concert halls—Miss Urmila Pardhy will give a recital there on July 9 of arias and songs by Schubert, Handel and other Western composers.

Miss Pardhy, daughter of the Indian Birmingham surgeon Doctor K. M. Pardhy, will be accompanied by the famous English pianist Eve Newton.

NEWS IN BRIEF

BULSAR, June 29, (A. P. I.): The three day old strike of the Bulsar municipality was called off last evening. The strike was over the question of enhanced rate of dearness allowance.

CALCUTTA, June 29, (A. P. I.): Rani Ila Devi of Agartala, sister of H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, died of heart disease at about 1 a.m. on June 28, announces the Publicity Officer of Cooch Behar.

GUNTUR, June 30, (A. P. I.): The First Andhra Provincial Hindu Mahasabha conference will be held at Guntur on July 7 and 8. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerjee will preside and Dr. B. S. Moonje will open the conference.

MARGHERITA (ASSAM), June 30, (A. P. I.) Seven persons were killed recently by a royal Bengal tiger near the Noomuligarh forests. The man-eater has now been shot dead in its own lair by the manager of a tea garden.

SIMLA June 30, (A. P. I.): A deputation of representatives of the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce, the Burma Nattu Kottai Chettiars Association and Burma Indian Association waited upon His Excellency the Governor of Burma and discussed various Burma problems.

SHOLAPUR, June 29, (U. P.): Mr. V. M Kale, former Income-Tax Officer and three others who were charged with importing rationed articles into the Sholapur Ration area without the permission of the District Magistrate, were acquitted by the City Magistrate to-day.

MADRAS, June 30: The Secretary, South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce in a communication to the Press says it has been finally decided that the Indian Film Industrialists tour party to the United Kingdom and the United States of America will leave for England on July 8.

PUDUKOTTAH, June 30, (U. P.): His Highness in Council has negatived the request for permission to celebrate marriage of widows in State temples. The question was debated on the floor of the Legislative Council when the Government member replied that the question was being considered by H. H. the Maharaja

VIZINAGARAM, June 30 (U. P.): At a meeting of the Working Committee of the Vizag District Kisan Congress held at Bobbili on June 20, it was resolved to present a purse to Mr. T. Prakasam former Revenue Minister to the Government of Madras, on his release from Jail in recognition not only of his service to the country but to the Zamin Ryots in particular.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS

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"	"	"	339	"	Gun and Shell Factory, Dum Dum
"	"	"	31	"	312 M. U. Cochin.
"	"	"	8431	Nos.	301 M. U. (RAF) Karachi.
"	"	"	1847	"	302, M. U. Allahabad.
"	"	MK. VII	240, 505	Nos.	Gun and Shell Factory, Dum Dum.

The stores will be sold without guarantee of condition and sale will be subject to conditions of contract form, Con. 117 copies of which can be seen at the offices of any Controller of Supplies (Disposals) or of the Director of Disposals, New Delhi. Firms desirous of inspecting the store will be given necessary letter of authority to do so at site. The store can also be seen in the office of the Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.

Offers in tenderer's own forms should be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt of Rs. 500|- deposited as earnest money in Imperial Reserve Bank of India or Govt. Treasury in favour of Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi. The cover should be superscribed "Tender DGD|SR-582-A TEX dated 20-7-45", and should reach the Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi by 4 P.M. on 20th July 1945. Offers should remain open for acceptance upto 1st August 1945. Delivery of the store will be ex site and successful tenderer will be required to complete removal by 10th August 1945. Tenderer will be at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof. Rate to be quoted should be per No.

3845

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS, DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Cellulose Lacquers—Dark Earth, Dull green Dull red, Dull blue, and Sky blue being colours available at various centres.

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(A Prakash-Evergreen Release)

A THRILLING TALE OF TO-DAY!
NAVYUG'S Thundering Hit

PannA

GEETA, NIZAMI, JAIRAJ, DAVID
KUSUM DESHPANDE
Directed By: NAJAM NAQVI
4TH HOUSEFUL WEEK
Daily: 4, 7, 10. Plans Open 10 to 12

KRISHNA (DUBASH THEATRE)

Bogus House Agency Owner Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Alleged to be the proprietor of a bogus firm known as "Whispy Company", which is stated to be a house agency, Framji Jamshedji Joshi, was arrested yesterday for cheating, under sections 420-114 I.P.C. by the Lamington Road Police.

It was stated that the accused used to give advertisements in the papers that his firm could secure rooms and flats for needy persons for a small commission.

Recently he showed a man at Sandhurst Road a house and asked the complainant to part with a sum of Rs. 535, and for which he passed a small slip without any stamp for Rs. 470.

There are five other cases of a similar nature pending before the IV Court, Bombay.

He was placed to-day before Mr. K C. Thakore, Presidency Magistrate Girgaum Court, who extended his bail till July 14.

Arrested For Alleged Receipt Of Satta Bets

BOMBAY, Saturday.

On a warrant issued by the Dy Commissioner of Police for the arrest of Shorab Khudram Irani, the accused was arrested by the Lamington Road Police yesterday, for receiving satta bets.

The police, receiving information that the accused was accepting satta bets at his shop known as the "Duke Cold Drink House", Shirin Mansion Shanker Sheth Road, near Grant Road Station, sent a bogus customer last night with marked money, with instructions to lay bets with the accused hiding themselves until a given signal. After the signal was given the shop was raided and among the articles seized were marked money and a book where the bets were recorded.

Irani was placed to-day before Mr K. C. Thakore, Presidency Magistrate Girgaum Court, and was enlarged on bail till July 14.

"Vanguard" Editor In City 'En Route' To Britain

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mr. Ram Singh, Editor of the 'Vanguard', Delhi, has arrived here from Delhi today. Mr. Ram Singh is proceeding to England as the representative of the Radical Democratic Party. At present Mr. A. K. Mukerjee is representing the Party in England.

LONDON, EXCHANGES
LONDON, June 29.

T. T. London on:—
New York sellers 4.02.1/2 buyers 4.03.1/2 Madrid official 44.00 Montreal sellers 4.43 buyers 4.47 Zurich sellers 17.3 buyers 17.4 Stockholm sellers 16.85 buyers 16.95

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MENSO

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CITY MARKETS

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 30

The market ruled steadier due to the support of the new syndicate in silver. Gold after early improvement quietened down. It appears that the market may keep firm till Tuesday owing to settlement. Silver for one week's forward delivery opened at Rs. 132-8 and the rate after improving to Rs. 132-14 reacted to Rs. 132-8. Gold forward opened at Rs. 77-5 and the rate after moving upto Rs. 77-8 fell back to Rs. 77-3. In silver, some of the bulls booked profit at higher levels. Ready gold was placed at Rs. 77-10 and silver Rs. 132-12.

Later on the market moved narrowly with a steady tendency. Gold improved to Rs. 77-9 and Silver to Rs. 132-14. At higher levels bears again sold with Gold coming down to Rs. 77-4 and Silver to Rs. 132-2.

Closing rates:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Silver Settlement	132	8	0
Silver Spot	132	10	0
Gold Settlement	77	6	0
Gold Spot	77	9	0

BOMBAY COTTON

The cotton market opened easy but from the beginning syndicate support was in evidence. Hence prices improved briskly. Later on the market fluctuated narrowly with a steady tone. At the opening business in July contract was done at Rs. 419-12 but subsequently the rate improved to Rs. 422.

At higher levels there was scattered profit-taking and the rate after declining to Rs. 421 recovered to Rs. 422/8. The market finally closed at 3 p.m. as follows:—

I.C.C. July ..... Rs. 422-4
I.C.C. Sept. ..... Rs. 433-8

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.
BOMBAY, June 30.

Tata Ordinary 398/8, Tata Deferred 2185, Indian Iron 41/4, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 34/4, Bombay Dyeing 1880, Central India 370 Century 900, Gokak 295, Kohinoor 600, Simplex 283/8, Andhra Valley 1780, Tata Hydro 203/12, Tata Power 1820, Associated Cement 205/8, Belapur 219/8, Bombay Burma (Old) 515.

NEW YORK COTTON
NEW YORK June 29.

July	22.67
October	22.78
December	22.78
January	22.75
March	22.74
May	22.68
July	22.47
Middling Spot	23.23

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

July	22.75
October	22.80
December	22.79
January	
March	22.74
Middling Spot	22.38

NEW YORK COTTON

July	22.65
October	22.80
December	22.77

LONDON BULLION
LONDON, June 29.

Spot 26.1/2 Forward 25.1/2 Gold bars fine per oz. £8/12/3

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c	72-3/4
Consols 2-1/2 p c	83.1/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	106.3/16
War Loan 3-1/2 p c	104
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	113-13/16
Victory Bonds 4 p c	114-1/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11.13//16
Hongkong and Shangai Banks London Reg.	86-1/2
National Bank of India	41.3/4

Cotton-Seed Export From Bombay Banned

The Government of Bombay has banned the export of cotton-seed from within the limits of Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District to any place in India outside, except under licence. Licences are granted by the Director of Civil Supplies and the Milk Commissioner Bombay. The ban came into force on June 26.

PROVINCIAL FOOD COUNCIL ON BOMBAY'S MILK PROBLEM

In a statement on the acute problem of Milk supply in Bombay city the People's Provincial Food Council makes the following points:—

(1) The Government's subsidised milk scheme for securing milk for children and expectant mothers is sound in principle and deserves to be supported.

(2) The entire milk trade should be licensed, and steps should be taken to ensure that no adult purchases more than 12 ounces of milk per day.

(3) Skim milk powder should not be sold to the public as it may be unscrupulous persons to adulterate the fresh milk

(4) The military forces in Bombay and Poona area should be made to rely upon imported milk and the supplies of fresh milk at present supplied to them diverted to meet the urgent civilian needs in Bombay city.

(5) The slaughter of milch cattle should be prohibited.

World Watches India

Do Not Hold Back Dawn Of Indian Freedom, Urges Mrs. Pandit

NEW YORK, June 29. (Reuter): India's cause must not be held back because "reactionaries and religious bigots fail to grasp the significance of world events", said Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit commenting to-day on the progress of the Simla Conference.

The adjournment of the Conference, she told Reuter, was "unfortunate".

Attacks on "religious bigots", whom they accused of threatening the fate of the Simla Conference, were made by Mrs. Vijaylaxmi Pandit and Dr. Syud Hossain, Chairman of the National Committee for India's Freedom to-day.

Describing the adjournment of the Conference as "unfortunate", Mrs. Pandit told Reuter: "At this period of national and international crisis only one thing is important—that India should take her rightful place among free nations of the world and thereby contribute her share to the solution of vital world problems.

A special responsibility rests on her because with her own freedom is linked the freedom of other dependent areas. It must not be said that India's cause was held back because reactionary individuals and religious bigots failed to grasp the significance of world events.

I hope Indian leaders, both Hindu and Moslem, will have the necessary vision and courage to submerge all minor issues and give the right lead".

In San Francisco Dr. Syud Hossain declared that if the Congress and the Muslim League failed, mutual recrimination would not avail to alter the impression of the joint responsibility for the default.

"Such failure will probably set back the cause of Indian freedom by a decade. Let the Hindus and the Muslims fraternally march forward to their common goal of national freedom. Nothing else matters.

Hindu and Muslim bigots are equally a pest and should be allowed to cancel each other.

I remark on this because I see from the cabled reports from India that some Hindu fanatics are now on the war path attacking the Congress. This type of political exhibitionism tends to discredit Indian nationalism".

'TIMES' HOPEFUL

LONDON, June 30 (Reuter): An optimistic view of the Simla Conference is taken this morning by the "Times" in a leader on the present position of the discussions.

"The plan which the Viceroy has put before the conference has met in the main with the most welcome degree of approval from public opinion in India and from the conference itself," writes the paper.

"It is sufficiently satisfactory to record that for the first time for years leaders of the main groups in Indian political life have been willing to meet round one table and to discuss the political issues.

That in itself can be counted as incontestable progress and as a testimony to the timely and well-considered form of Lord Wavell's intervention. After so long an interval it was not to be expected that the way of agreement would prove easy.

The parties have given unmistakable evidence already of their desire to take advantage of the Viceroy's plan and to secure full and immediate transfer of authority which it offers within the existing constitution as a transitional measure without prejudice to the final settlement in future.

"Concessions have been forthcoming from all sides. The whole issue now turns not upon the proportions in which various communities are to be represented in the Viceroy's Executive Council but upon the manner in which their representatives are to be nominated.

These are great obstacles to be overcome. But the constructive temper of the conference justifies the continued hope of a successful outcome," the "Times" adds.

"Wavell may choose Indian chiefs; Hindus send S. O. S." is the "Daily Mail" headline to the report stating that it is believed that the Viceroy has asked each party to submit a list of candidates for the executive.

The "Daily Herald" carries a short report on Simla under the title "Pause in India," while the "Daily Telegraph" in a front page report says "Simla talks await choice of Council."

The "Daily Express" affirms now that the major parties at the Round Table Conference have failed to agree on the composition of the Council, it will rest on the Viceroy to impose a settlement."

The "News Chronicle" front pages the Simla report with two columns headline reading "Differences at Simla; conference adjourns."

INDIA ON CROSS ROAD

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, June 29 (U.P.A.): The "Indianapolis News" in an editorial today says that "Mahatma Gandhi and Mohamed Ali Jinnah got nowhere last September when they attempted to resolve the differences of the two groups they represent."

The editorial said, "The world watches now as inscrutable India ponders at another crossroads of her centuries."

WILLIAM PHILLIPS RESIGNS

Will Remain In Private Life From Now

WASHINGTON, June 29 (Reuter). The resignation of Mr. William Phillips, as Special Assistant to the Secretary of State in the near and Far Eastern affairs, was announced by the Acting Secretary of State Mr Grew today.

The resignation became effective yesterday.

The 63-year old diplomat resigned last year as President Roosevelt's personal representative in India and before that had served as Assistant Secretary of State twice as Under Secretary of State and as Minister, American ambassdor and personal representative in five other countries

It is understood Mr. Phillips will now remain in private life though he will continue to take personal interest in the Far Eastern matters over here, paricularly India relief.

U. S. Speaker Given Power To Succeed President

WASHINGTON June 29 (Reuter)

The House of Representatives today passed the Bill submitted by President Truman to make the Speaker of the House next in the line of succession, should the Presidency fall vacant other, than at the end of its normal term.

U. S. Could Discou age Chinese Civil War

NEW YORK, June 29 (U P A): The New York "Herald Tribune" in a editorial today suggests that the United States supply both Chungking and Yenan.

The paper said that "civil war could be discouraged by threats of withdrawal of assistance from the aggressor," but admitted that "it would be doubtless be a difficult move, but could hardly be more dangerous than the status quo".

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL MISSION REACH U. S.

Expected To Stay Four Weeks On Tour Of Industries

NEW YORK, June 29 (Reuter): Four more members of the unofficial Indian Industrial Mission to the United States have arrived from Britain today aboard the 'Queen Elizabeth' to join their colleagues on a tour of United States industries. They are Mr G D Birla, Mr N R Sarker, Mr Ajaib Singh, and Dr P S Lokanathan, the Mission's Secretary

The party of seven of India's leading industrialists accompanied by their technical advisers will meet representatives of the United States Chambers of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers before setting out on their tour. The industrialists who carried out a similar study in the British Isles, intend to return to Britain "to check up on our information before returning to India.

The American tour is expected to last four weeks

AZAD CLARIFIES CONGRESS STAND

Approach To Plan Not Dictated By Party Considerations

SIMLA, June 30 (A.P.I.): The Congress President Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in an exclusive interview to the Associated Press of India today declared that the Congress approach to the Wavell Plan was not dictated by party considerations but that it was a national approach. "The Congress approach is independent without reference to what other parties would or would not do" the Maulana Sahib said. tI was for the Viceroy to decide

In an answer to a question about the extent to which the Congress would be prepared to contribute to the success of the proposals, the Congress President said that the very fact that it had agreed to participate in the Conference clearly indicated the Congress readiness to be constructive in its attitude rather than destructive. The Congress could very well have demanded the release of all political prisoners still under detention in order to create a favourable atmosphere and also the removal of the ban on the All-India Congress Committee and other Allied organisations before agreeing to participate in the Simla Conference. The Maulana Saheb emphasised that none could have blamed the Congress had it insisted on the fulfilment of those conditions as a prerequisite for Congress participation.

This the Congress did not do and at the risk of being misunderstood. That the Congress made the claim at the risk of being misunderstood by its own followers proved its readiness to contribute its share to the success of the constructive move that had been made by Lord Wavell, Maulana Azad said. "All reasonable men should agree that the Congress could not have gone farther than this."

NATIONAL VIEW

Explaining the Congress approach to the Wavell Plan the Congress President emphasised that it was not a party approach. "The Congress will always have before it the national point of view and any step which the Congesss takes will be in accordance with its traditions and policy pursued all along. For instance, when the Congress prepared the panel it will see to it that it nominates Muslims, Harijans and other communities".

The Congress President further elucidated that selection of the panel, for the panel would not be confined to it alone. "Our object is to have the best men in the country irrespective of the fact whther they are Congressmen or not."

In reply to a suggestion made in certain quarters that the Congress was big enough to afford to yield to the Muslim League without suffering in stature or prestige, the Maulana Saheb said, "I do no share that view. I feel that if the Congress fails to show sufficient strength and determination at a critical juncture like the present to adhere steadfastly to its national outlook and the principles for which it has always stood, the future of the Congress organisation will be jeopardised".

Pending the arrival of the members of his Working Committee, the Congress President is having a restful time.

Nehru And Kripalani Leave For Simla

ALLAHABAD, June 30 (A. P. I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary to the All-India Congress Committee, accompanied by Mr. S. L. Upadhyaya, Private Secretary to Pandit Nehru, left for Simla this morning by the Delhi Mail.

Deo Leaves For Simla

POONA, June 30)A. P.)

Mr Sanker Rao Deo, Member of the Congress Working Committee, left Poona for Simla today, to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee to be held in Simla on July 3.

"RUSSIA HAS MUCH TO TEACH INDIA"

Indian Scientists In Moscow Pleads For Better Mutual Understanding

LONDON June 30. (Reuter):—Closer scientific links between India and Russia were urged by an unnamed Indian scientist described as professor of Calcutta University, according to the Moscow radio to-night. He was one of the party of foreign scientists now visiting the Soviet Union.

"India possesses many scientific societies and academies united under the aegis of the National Institute of Science at Calcutta", said the Indian according to the Moscow radio. "I shall be happy if the Soviet Academy will establish contact with the institute for further interchange of scientific information, scientists and students. Russia can teach us".

Comparing the Russia of 1918 with the present day India the Indian scientist said that the Russia of 1945 is on level with the most progressive countries of the world in technical development".

Motor Unions' Memorandum On Rail Road Co-ordination

NASIK, June 24.

At a meeting of all the Motor Transport Operators of the North Deccan Region, held at Municipal Hall, Nasik on 23rd inst., the Memorandum on the Rail-Road Co-ordination submitted to the Government by the Provincial Motor Unions' Congress was unanimously supported.

The Provincial Motor Unions' Congress has represented to the Government to (1) postpone the Rail-Road Co-ordination Scheme on account of political situation and possibility of changes in the Government, (2) let the existing operators have at least 50 per cent shares in the proposed Zonal companies and (3) give up the idea of promotership totally. In case the promoters are considered necessary two firms of promoters for two zones in this region was decided on the condition that they will distribute their share of 10 per cent in the Zonal Companies amonst the operators in proportion to the shares held by them.

SIMLA, June 29. (U.P.I.): Chaudhury Krishna Gopal Dutt, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Punjab Assembly, met Maulana Abul Kalam Azad this morning. It is understood that he discussed relations between the Congress and the Unionist Party.

TURKEY WORRIED OVER OIL SUPPLIES

LONDON, June 29 (Reuter): In view of the reports that the bulk of the output of Rumanian oilfields will go to Russia for the next six years as part payment of Rumanian reparations—stated in a circular of the British Phoenix Oil and Transport Company—the Turkish Government, who hitherto obtained most of its oil from Rumania, appears to be anxious to ensure a regular and unfettered oil supply from another source, cables Jon Kinche, Reuter's commentator on International Affairs.

According to well informed quarters in London, control of the Levantine oil supplies is one of the topics foremost in various diplomatic discussions in which the Turkish Government is at present engaged.

It seems the Turkish representatives have shown renewed interest in the present situation of Mosul Oil Companies. It has been suggested in certain unofficial quarters that the departure of the French personnel from Syria would leave the French section of the Oil Pipe Line without protection and French control and that the French company might be willing under these circumstances to sell out its interest in Iraq petroleum. This certainly is not the official British view.

IT IS AGAIN EMPHASISED IN LONDON THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS HAD NO INFORMATION ABOUT ANY FORMAL RUSSIAN DEMANDS ON TURKEY AND THAT IN SO FAR AS THEY ARE CONCERNED WITH THE RENEWAL OF THE TURKISH-RUSSIAN TREATY. THIS IS PURELY A MATTER FOR THE TWO COUNTRIES CONCERNED.

But if the subject of Dardanelles arises, then Britain, of course, is vitally interested. Inclination in London is to await discussions of the 'Big Three' and more information about Soviet intentions.

TRUMAN MAY BE CONSULTED

There is, however, a strong feeling that the present Montreux Convention with its ex-enemy signatories no longer meets the requirements of the new situation and that a settlement of a number of outstanding Eastern Mediterranean problems may have to be tackled in conjunction with the Syrian settlement. It appears that another initiative to settle this diplomatically during President Truman's passage through Paris is imminent.

JAWAHAR'S ARRIVAL TO-DAY WILL CHEER UP SOMNOLENT SIMLA!

(Continued from Page 7.)

Pant, 'C.R.' Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Munshi, Sjt. Govind Motilal leader of the Congress Party in the Council of State. Mr. Desai is mentioned as a certainly, because, temperamentally, he is fit for Parliamentary work, and Pt. Pant would, by moving to Delhi, create room for Sjt. R. Kidwai in U.P. Pt. Pant also is expected to handle India's finances better than any other in the Congress group.

Rajaji is bound to come to the Centre, leaving provincial premiership to some Andhra Congressite.

WILL NEHRU OBLIGE?

Though the most popular and welcomed choice would be Pt. Nehru's inclusion in the new Executive, but this is not regarded as possible on account of Pt. Nehru's own personal views and sentiments. If, however, he could agree or be prevailed upon, India would welcome his selection and undoubtedly he would make the finest member-in-charge, External Affairs.

THE CONGRESS LIST.

So far as Nationalist Muslims are concerned the choice seems to be mere pretty certain in the person of Mr. Asaf Ali, who is already being mentioned as Information Member. The names of Dr. Syed Mahmud Abdul Qayum, M.L.A. (Central) are expected to be included in the Congress list. Non-Congressite Hindus in the Congress list may include, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, besides Sjts. Sarkar and Aney who had resigned Councilorship at the time of Gandhiji's historic fast, while in detention in the Agakhan Palace. There is the possibility of Dr. Ambedkar's name finding place in the Congress list, alongwith the names of Chaudhry Jaglal, a former Congress Bihar Minister. Congress list may include Sir Maharajsingh's name to represent minorities. The list of Nationalist Hindus would contain the name of Dr. Shyamaprashad Mukherji. The Sikh list is expected to include the names of Sardar Partabsingh, M.L.A., in detention in the Punjab Jail, Giani Kartarsingh M.L.A. and Sardar Mangalsingh, M.L.A. (Central).

The ultimate choice of the Sikh nominee, however, is expected to fall on Master Tarasingh.

LEAGUE LIST PROBABLES.

The League list is expected to include the names of Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Hassan Immam, member Council of State, Chaudhry Khaliquzzaman, Sir Mohdyamin Nazumuddin, Azizul Haq and Abdulmatin Chaudhry.

Sir Ardeshir Dalal and Sir R. Mudaliar are mentioned as Viceroy's own choice for inclusion in the new Executive Council, because Lord Wavell has made it clear at the Conference that he could select men from outside the lists submitted to him by the Parties. The Schedule Caste representatives are trying to secure more representation. Therefore nothing can be said about their list, though Dr. Ambedkar's name is suggested on the top of that list.

'C. R.' REMOVES JINNAH'S MISAPPREHENSIONS

SIMLA, June 30 (A.P.I.): The political correspondent of the A. P. of I writes:—

"MR. JINNAH'S COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE WAVELL PLAN IN YESTERDAY'S PRESS INTERVIEW ARE NOT IN MY OPINION BASED ON A CORRECT APPRECIATION OF THE FACTS", said Mr. C. Rajagopalachari interviewed by the A. P. of I today. "It is distinctly understood all round that the major issues now in controversy are to be shelved. The Pakistan issue is not answered in the positive or in the negative. Mr. Jinnah's claim to represent the entire body of Muslims in India is also not answered either in the positive or in the negative. For that matter even the Congress has many claims which have not been answered in the positive or negative. The question is whether for the interim period, leaving all these claims and issues unanswered, we could form a good Government which can command the confidence of all sections of the public.

(Message Incomplete)

SARDAR & ASAF ALI WILL FLY FOR SIMLA TO-MORROW

BOMBAY, June 30 (A.P.I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, member of the Congress Working Committee, will leave for Simla on Monday by air to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee convened for July 3.

Mr. Asaf Ali, member of the Congress Working Committee, who is convalescing in a clinic in Bombay will leave on Monday by plane for Ambala 'en route' to Simla to attend the meetings of the Congress Working Committee.

He and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will be travelling by the same plane.

"JAWAHAR IS OUR BAROMETER"

No Need For Anxiety With Nehru In Picture, Says Sardar At Reception

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

"AS LONG AS PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU IS IN THE PICTURE, PEOPLE NEED HAVE NO ANXIETY", WAS THE TIP GIVEN BY SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL, REFERRING TO THE SIMLA TALKS, AT A ROUSING RECEPTION GIVEN TO HIM BY MORE THAN 650 ORGANISATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS AT MADHAV BAUG TODAY.

SARDAR WOULD BROOK NO STARVATION

The Sardar dwelt at length on the lessons we learnt during the last three years—and on our sufferings. If what happened in Bengal were repeat in Bombay, he would go from house to house and ask people to loot foodstuffs and their bare necessities.

The compound overflowed with a seething crowd which listened to Sardar's address with intermittent cheering, despite inclement weather and a few showers.

Speeches welcoming the Sardar were made by Messrs. Nagindas T. Master, Mohomed Hussein Hassam Premji, Haridas Madhavji, K. R. P. Shroff, Beghraj Gupta Ramnath Podar, Mangaldas M. Pakwasa, B. N. Karanjia, Vallimahommed Sonavala, S. G. Songaonker, Shanti Shah, Sardar Pratap Singh and Mrs. Alice Alvares.

Bouquets and garlands and wreaths of handspun-yarn presented to Sardar on behalf of various organisations and by some individuals piled high on the dais.

NO GOING BACK ON AUGUST RESOLUTION.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, in the could not be removed. Not a word of the August Resolution would remain in the annals of the Congress. It could no be removed. Not a word of it could be altered. It had the country's seal and sanction. There could be not a shadow of doubt that it was sacred; it was also spicy. And if there were to be another resolution to follow "Quit India", it would be for "Quit Asia", And if one more resolution were to be passed, it would be for asking the Europeans to confine themselves to their homelands.

Therefore, whatever course of action the Congress might pursue, they would not forget the August resolution and the exceptional bravery shown by the people in the wake of repression after adopting that resolution. They would not betray the people.

AHMEDABAD WORKER'S EXAMPLE.

He reminded the people of the memorable strike of the textile workers of Ahmedabad. The communists used to say that the workers of Ahmedabad had no political consciousness, no political training and had no abiding organisation. But when the test came, when the workers went on three months' strike, the communists took refuge in the slogan of "Peoples War". His belief was that eight days would have sufficed. But the workers of Ahmedabad went further. If the whole of India had gone on a perfect, complete strike, the job would have been done in three days.

During the last three years, however, both the Congress and the Government had learnt a lot. It was true that they sometimes faltered and that they had their failings but their failings were such that could be removed and of which they need not be ashamed. Even the biggest world power had learnt its lesson. It had found that it could not defend itself alone, single-handed. It had to rely upon other people.

And if it wanted India's friendship, it should change its policy towards India. There should be mutual faith.

WITH ENMITY TOWARDS NONE.

And if Congress had no enmity towards the British people, when Britain was her ruler, he asked how could that organisation have any enmity towards any community in its own country. He had closely watched the administration of Congress ministries in eight Provinces for three years. He had found that our own people caused a good deal of trouble. Not a single Governor dared interfere unnecessarily with them.

Some even now raised fears about "veto". What about the Viceroy's "veto" they asked. His reply was simple. Playing a pun on the word in Gujerati, he said that it could be wound up and wrapped and tucked away in one's coat pocket.

NO NEED FOR ANXIETY.

Sardar Patel said that it was not necessary to be anxious about the Simla talks. The Congress Working Committee would weigh the proposals and guide the people. He would give them a tip.

> Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru would be their barometer. If he were anywhere in the picture, the people should rest assured that they were not being trapped. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wanted ample elbow room for movement of limbs. He wanted freedom of action.

WORD TO MUSLIMS.

The minorities also need have no fears. The Muslims found that "communal award" was a mere scrap of paper. Safeguards meant nothing. Both were dipped in cold water.

What was required was a clean heart. The real protection was a change of heart. Of course, Congress did not consist of saints. But he would pray that the people might be saved from mutual distrust and suspicion.

The path before them was long and narrow and strewn with difficulties. During the last three years, they had seen the Bengal famine, bribery and corruption, on a gigantic scale. They had witnessed controls of all types, controls of foodstuffs of daily necessities and even of fresh air.

If Congress accepted power, it would be in the midst of all this. Congress would have to accept other burdens too. It had to reserve 50 per cent of the jobs to the demobilised soldiers.

The present Government had dealt with the commercial community through fines and controls. Congress would deal with them through negotiation. But Congress would strike severely on those who proved dishonest.

There could b no doubt that independence was coming. It would be sweeping like a roaring, rushing flood-tide. But he was more anxious how the people would react to this avalanche.

NO FRUSTRATION.

Therefore, there was no frustration in the country. The people had not been beaten a frazzle. If anybody said that the people were frustrated, he was not prepared to believe it. How could he believe a thing which he did not feel. He would not therefore, ask people to accept what was offered to them. That would be the begging-bowl mentality. He would prefer death to such an attitude. He believed in realising his right by catching the ear of those people who denied him that right.

TIME TO PACK UP.

But if there was a change of heart, they would not pursue the quarrel. They would give time to the interloners to "pack up", because they wanted time to "pack up" after having stayed here for more than 150 years during which time their luggage had been accumulating.

Congress wanted to be friendly with all. It was wedded to certain fundamental principles. It was because of this that he told the communists that if they wanted to remain in the Congress, they should fully agree with those fundamental principle. Those principles should not be turned and twisted.

Congress also could not disregard the interests of the minorities.

> Let Mr. Jinnah claim that all the Muslims are with the League. Congress would rather prefer to remain out than accept that claim. Let all the power be transferred to the League. But if the League was not prepared to accept the responsibility of running the administration, why should not the Congress accept it?

IF SIMLA TALKS FAIL.

If, however, nothing substantial came out of the Simla talks, the Congress would not tolerate the present state of affairs in the country, if they were allowed to remain free. If they had to go back to jails they would not worry. Some of their luggage was still in jails.

MAHADEV DESAI FUND.

Referring to the projected fund in memory of Shree Mahadev Desai, he said that the amount of 15 lakhs for Bombay was not much. Ordinarily he would not have referred to it. But the subject had been raised in that gathering. Both Gandhiji and he were deeply concerned. He felt that for Bombay to raise Rs. 15 lakhs by August 15, his third anniversary should not be regarded as too much. Gujerat would, of course, collect its quota of 10 lakhs.

PATTABHI FOR SIMLA.

BEZWADA, June 30 (A.P.I.): Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, member, Congress Working Committee, left today for Simla by the Grand Trunk Express to attend the Working Committee meeting there on July 3.

MOMINS AGAINST LEAGUE POLICY

Dr. P. N. Banerjee, Leader of the Nationalist Party in the Central Assembly, has received the following telegram from the Secretary, Bengal Momin Ansar Conference: "Five crores Momins do not subscribe to the League's policy. Mr. Jinnah cannot speak for them. The Momin community claims representation in the interim-Government."

An emergent meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Depressed Classes League will be held on July 5 in Simla.

BHULABHAI SEES GANDHIJI

SIMLA, June 30 (A.P.I.): Mr. Bhulabhai Desai called on Mahatma Gandhi at 3 P.M. today.

THE LAST PAGE

(Continued from Page 18))

some of the Premiers (e.g. Kher, Shukla, etc.) are a couple of miles in the opposite direction. And, heaven help him who wants to contact the Khizr Hayat Khan camp, for that is in CHHOTA SIMLA, four miles up from the Cecil!

Add to this the mist and the rain that have now descended upon Simla and you get a rough idea of what it is like to cover this Conference. The worst feature, however, is not the physical strain involved but the frustration that comes from walking ten miles up and down—and then drawing a blank! We came here thinking this Conference in a cool and pleasant hill-station would be a welcome change from the heat and dust of the plains, an 'Assignment to Heaven'. It has turned out to be an assignment in a vacuum, a tiring, ceaseless quest for 'nowhere'.

★

Empire's Last Out-post

And yet there are compensations. This visit to Simla has introduced most of us for the first time to the power that we are up against in our fight for freedom—the bungling but clinging Bureaucracy, the Red Tape, the snobbery and arrogance of the Burra Sahibs, their hypocrisy and false values of social behaviour, their patronising smiles and contemptuous frowns, their condescending tones which are as annoying as their awful Hindustani accent. In Simla you don't feel there is a war on, you don't feel there has been a horrible famine in large parts of India, you don't feel the quickened pulse of the people, you don't feel the anger and bitterness of frustrated millions, you don't feel the world moving forward to newer, more glorious, horizons.

Simla stands still—like the pine-covered rocks! Simla neither feels nor thinks. Simla seldom reads anything more solid than a detective novel from the leading library on the Mall. But Simla eats—and how! Simla drinks—and how! Simla goes to pictures twice a week. Simla plays Rummy on Saturday afternoons and Bridge on Sunday morning. Simla is primarily interested only in appointments, transfers, promotions. Simla has neither the old world beauty of Delhi, nor the dynamic tempo of Bombay, neither the hallowed traditions of Benares nor the carefree gaiety of Mussoorie.

Simla is not a part of India, it is a phantom town that belongs nowhere in the present-day world. It has been left behind by the past (that unfortunately is still with us!)—the past of the blustering Burra Sahibs, the spineless Babus, the cringing coolies! Simla is Clive and Hastings and Dufferin and Hardinge and Willingdon and Churchill and Amery all rolled into one!

One day Simla will change—even as the political destiny of India will change. Already there are 'ominous' signs. Tricolour flags on the Mall! Rickshaw coolies talking of organizing themselves in a trade union!! Begad, Sir.....!!!

But till then, Simla is the last outpost of the British empire—the very LAST, one hopes!

And it seems but proper that the conference of Indian leaders should be held here. It is like a battle in the heart of the "enemy" territory. Such battles, won or lost, are decisive either way. Will Simla rout the forces that today threaten its existence? Will Simla spread confusion and disruption in the forces of freedom? Will Simla succeed in clouding our vision by its creeping mists, damping our patriotic ardour by its torrential reins? Or will Simla go the way of all the ancient seats of might without right, like Pompei and Rome and Babylon—and Berlin?

Only when Simla dies as a centre of exploitation, seat of empire, will it be re-born as a place of sylvan beauty and health-giving climate, a pleasant sight for sore eyes and a tonic for jaded nerves, that nature intended it to be.

General de Gaulle attends the opening of the Sorbonne, which was celebrated as a national function

The Sorbonne

The reopening of the Sorbonne is an event of moment not only to French scholarship but to French life. The Sorbonne, as the world has known it for 150 years and will now know it again, is the most notable symbol of the inward spirit of the French Revolution.

Richelieu, in this as other things the first of the makers of modern France, had housed the Paris faculty of theology in a splendid building which the Revolution could not leave as a citadel of reaction. It therefore abolished the old faculty and made its home the seat of the University's public lectures. Nothing could have better indicated the essential unity of French culture. In Britain a sharp distinction is drawn between the academic and the popular. In France that distinction is dramatically obliterated. Students, scholars from every land, and members of the general French public meet together in the lecture rooms of the Sorbonne. There, without charge for admission, the standard bearers of French thought speak to all who care to come and hear them. There have been times in Renan's day, for example, and more recently in Bergson's when Sorbonne lectures have become social events, somewhat to the embarrassment of the lecturers. But in general the Sorbonne has nobly fulfilled its purpose of making the best knowledge of the day immediately accessible to all who seek it.

That purpose has never been abandoned, though during the period of the occupation it could no longer be avowed. Together with all that was best in France the Sorbonne went underground and carried on the fight against German domination and Vichy propaganda. The tale of its work cannot even yet be told in full, but it was entirely fitting that in the hour of its emergence into the full light of the day the Sorbonne should have noted the clandestine achievements of its professors and students.

The record moved General de Gaulle, who, as head of the French State, lent his presence to what was in truth a national function, to an impromptu reply as happy as it was moving. He spoke of the contribution which the Sarbonne would make to the renaissance of French thought and to the assertion of individual freedom in a mechanized world. In that sentence lies much of the significance of France to her citizens and indeed to mankind. No country has shown such amazing resilience. "Brooke", as one of our own poets has said, "to every known mischance", France replies to each challenge with some triumphant reassertion of man's indomitable spirit. The rights of man are the concern of her thinkers today as in her revolutionary phase, and though the conception of human right has widened beyond its eighteen-century boundaries, its absolute character has never been compromised. The vindication of human claims against the machines which have come to dominate human life is thus a theme peculiarly congenial to French thought, and its presentation will assuredly gain in force from French experience, a bitter experience, of the corruption which pride in material power can work in human nature.

STRAIGHT FIGHTS IN 295 CONSTITUENCIES

LONDON—Here is the battle ground and here are the political armies which are going to wage their verbal General Election war all over Britain and Northern Ireland.

There are now 640 seats to be won, writes the "Daily Mail" Parliamentary correspondent, for 25 have been added to the 615 of the last 100 years. In 295 constituencies there will be straight fights and in 260 places there will be three-cornered contests.

Competing for the 640 seats are about 1,600 candidates, split up this way: Government—640 (one candidate for every constituency). These are made up of: Conservatives 560, Liberal Nationals 50, plus Independents with Government backing, Nationals and some former National Labcur men

Opposition—Socialists 600, Liberals 300, Common Wealth 25, Communists 22, a few I.L.P. and a few Scottish Nationalists. The I.L.P. will include Jimmy Maxton and other well-known figures of the "Rump," and Scottish Nationalists will seek to give Dr. Robert McIntyre, their only representative in the past, a handful of colleagues.

Most of the triangular contests are between Conservative, Socialist and Liberal candidates. Here and there the Left has reached an agreement not to split votes and the Common Wealth has withdrawn many candidates in the interests of Left unity. But these are exceptions

So far there are 27 places where four candidates will compete. These include double member constituencies. Dundee has six candidates, for it has two seats—one Conservative, one Liberal, two Socialists, one I.L.P. and one Scottish Nationalist.

Only 72 women are standing, 11 Conservatives, 37 Socialists, 18 Liberals, four Common Wealth and two Communists.

Nearly one-third of the candidates come from the Services. There are 541 officers of all ranks, 15 N.C.O.s and L.A.C., one leading seaman and one private. They are made up as follows:

Navy: Vice-Admiral 1, Commanders 13 and Lt.-Commanders 21.

Army: Generals 6, Brigadiers 18, Colonels and Lt-Cols. 107, Majors 130, Captains 106 and Lieutenants 47.

R.A.F.: Air Vice-Marshals 2, Air Commanders 5, Group Captains 10, Wing Commanders 15, Squadron Leaders 27 and Flt. Lieuts. 33.

Other ranks include signalmen 2, gunner 1, lance-corporal 1, corporals 3, sergeants 4, sergeant-major 1, leading seaman 1, L.A.C. 1 and private 1. The private soldier, S. W. Grundy, is challenging in Socialist interests Colonel Sir Ian Fraser, Conservative member for Lonsdale.

SCHOOL LUNCHES MAKE BETTER STUDENTS OF U. S. CHILDREN

(Continued from Page 5)

free milk to children, in others the dairies distribute it or the states make special provisions.

The only obstacles encountered in setting up the program were occasional cases of public lethargy or ignorance, parental suspicion, or school administrators' reluctance to undertake anything not directly connected with class work. But these objections have been overcome by education, necessity and the proved success of the plan.—USOWI.

AT LAST—NANCY SHUTS UP!

Lady Astor Retires After 25 Years In The Commons

Wearing a neat black and white costume which she created as the first woman M.P. 25 years ago and which has been worn with only slight variations by every woman M.P. since Lady Astor took her seat in the House on the 14th of June for the last time writes a "News Chronicle" reporter.

Last November, when she celebrated her Parliamentary jubilee, she announced that she would not stand again.

Outwardly gay and cheerful as ever, she was near tears when I talked with her. "I shall miss the House. But the House will not miss me. It never misses anybody. I have seen them all go—Lloyd George Asquith Baldwin Snowden, MacDonald and the rest—and not one of them was missed.

"The House is like a sea and M.P.s like little ships that sail across it and disappear over the horizon. Some of them carry light, others do not. That is the only difference. I do not want to go and I would not if it were not the wish of my husband.

"Never before has it been so vital to have womanly qualities represented in the House and I hope a lot of women are elected ... whatever their Party. "Women's outstanding qualities are commonsense and common humanity—things men sometimes seem to be devoid of.

"I would also like to see the old non-conformist conscience back in the new House. I missed it in the present House. But it was there after the last war and you could always appeal to it".

M.P.s who have more than once shouted "Shut up Nancy" across the floor of the House were sorry to see her go. The member for Maidstone, Mr. Alfred C. Bossom, who has sat beside her for nearly 10 years, said: "I shall miss her very much indeed and I believe the rest will in one way or another. She is a vivid personality who has carved her own niche in the history of the House. She raised questions about welfare of women and children that needed raising. She never hesitated a moment to say what she believed. A very brave woman and a brave M.P."

An attractive girl and a plain, middle-aged spinster were waiting for a bus. "Have a cigarette?" asked the girl, opening her case.

"What! Smoke in public?" exclaimed the woman, shocked to her depths. "Why, I'd sooner kiss the first manwho came down the street!"

"So would I," retorted the girl. "But have a cigarette while you're waiting!"

•

A Welshman who was very proud of his bass voice was describing a wonderful dream he'd had.

"I was in a mighty choir," he said: "5,000 sopranos, 5,000 altos, 5,000 tenors—all singing together double forte."

"It must have been wonderful," said the listener. "But what about the basses?"

"That was it!" said the dreamer. "Suddenly the conductor stopped the choir and, turning to me, said: 'Not quite so loud in the bass, please, Mr. Jones!'"

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New Light On The Gita

SHRIMAT BHAGWAD-GITA: With a Commentary explaining the Object of Human Life, by Pandit Shripad Damodar Satwalekar. Chapter I: "Dejection of Arjuna", with its historical and political background. Translated by Prof. Vaman Narayan Godbole (Swadhyaya Mandal, Aundh, Satara Dt.) Price Re. 1.

Of commentaries on the Bhagwadgita there has been no end since the famous Shankaracharya set the ball rolling. On the contents as well as message of the Gita there has been a bewildering variety of opinions and still many a riddle connected with this crown-jewel of Hindu religious literature remains unsolved. As Mahatma Gandhi has truly observed, "Every time we delve deeper into it a newer and more fascinating meaning is revealed to us". In his commentary entitled "Purusharthabodhini" Pandit Satwalekar, who is a profound Vedic scholar, has sought to show that the teachings of the Vedas, Upanishads and the Gita are identical. Pt. Satwalekar's elucidation of the text as well as of the general purport of the various chapters of the poem reveals striking originality of thought in many places.

In his commentary on the first chapter of the Gita, now made available in its English translation, Pt. Satwalekar has revealed, as no previous commentator, ancient or modern, has done, the historical and political background of the work in a manner that must carry conviction to any unbiased student. The real cause of the strange and sudden dejection of Arjuna, so unbecoming of the mighty warrior that he was, is traced by Pt. Satwalekar to the pacifist sermons cunningly delivered by Sanjaya, the messenger of the blind king Dhritarashtra, to the Pandavas a few weeks prior to the outbreak of the war. These sermons are to be found in a section called 'Sanjayayana' (or the deputation of Sanjaya) in the Udyogaparva of the Mahabharata. The king did not relish the prospect of the Pandavas, the dispossessed sons of his dead brother, waging a war to wrest their lawful share of the kingdom from the unwilling hands of his evil-minded sons, who had usurped the same. In spite of his conviction that the Pandavas were the rightful heirs he secretly wished his sons to retain their illgotten kingdom. He was sure that in an open war his sons would be defeated and forced to surrender the kingdom and he therefore wanted to prevent at any cost the outbreak of hostilities He sent Sanjaya, as a last device, to the Padavas to preach to them the nobility of altruism, renunciation and pacifism, and to paint the horrors of war, especially fratricidal war, and the uncertainty of the struggle, and by such tricks to persuade the Pandavas to give up their claim to the kingdom in a spirit of renunciation. Though these sermons failed to take immediate effect they appear to have made a deep impression on Arjuna, for we find him at the critical moment, when called upon to face his evil-minded cousins on the field of battle, completely paralysed, physically as well as mentally, by sudden despondency and he is seen to repeat, parrotwise, the observations made by Sanjaya against the evils of fratricidal warfare and on the nobility of renunciation and surrender even to violent usurpers.

Few commentators, if any, have so far dwelt on this historical background of the opening scene of the battle of Kurushetra depicted in the Gita. Anyone carefully comparing the contents of the 'Sanjaya-Yana' section of the Udyogaparva with the observations made by king Dhritarashtra on the one hand and Arjuna on the other, cannot but admit the soundness of the conclusion drawn by Pt. Satwalekar that only in the light of the sermons preached by Sanjaya the mystery of the sudden collapse of Arjuna on the eve of the battle becomes easy of solution. Pt. Satwalekar deserves to be congratulated on the insight and scholarship he has displayed in the elucidation of not only this particular riddle of the Gita, but also a number of others occurring in it. It is to be hoped that a complete translation of his illuminating commentary on the Gita will become available to the public at an early date.

R. K. P.

SOCIALIST APPROACH TO ECONOMIC PLANNING

"PLANNING FOR PLENTY" By Sikandar Chaudhury; Longman's New Era Series No. 1; Longman, Green and Co., Ltd. Price Rs. 1-8-0.

The author of this booklet has very ably attempted a plausible plea in favour of the socialisation of the means of wealth production as the only correct and fruitful method of achieving the maximum welfare of the masses, which is the common goal of all schemes of post-war economic development. In doing this, he has critically examined the Bombay Plan, the People's Plan and the Gandhian Plan as also sectional Government schemes and tried to demonstrate how they, particularly the first and the last Plan, are ill-calculated to bring about the anticipated results. The author of the Gandhian Plan puts himself out of the court, as his ideals and methods are ethical and non-economic and do not make for material plenty. The People's Plan is criticised mainly for its failure to go to the theoretical root of the problem and the Bombay Plan is rejected because it is a capitalists' plan and because, in the view of the author of the booklet, capitalism is played out and is incapable of supplying the needs of the masses, its motive force being the profit of the few. The author's viewpoint is based on the now exploded Marxist doctrines relating to increasing accumulation of capital, a falling rate of profit and the growing inevitably misery of the masses and ignores the fact that owing to the adaptability of capitalism and thanks to social legislation and trade union activities, the interests of capitalist producers, workers and consumers are being satisfactorily reconciled. The deficiencies and defects of the capitalist economy are now widely recognised and the necessary correctives are being provided. On the other hand, socialism, in its extreme form, has not been proved to be an unmixed blessing. It also admittedly needs correctives. The author's theoretical reasoning does not fit in with the reality and his remedy is not infallible. India will, therefore, have to evolve an economy best suited to her present conditions and to prospects in the near future without basing its plans merely on doctrinnaire considerations. It is interesting to note in this connection that the Labour party in the United Kingdom does not propose to go in for wholesale socialisation. That the State in India will have to exercise considerable initiative and control in economic affairs is generally admitted, and the book under review will prove helpful in understanding the basic principles involved in the solution of the complicated problem of reconstruction and in steering clear of ideological fantacies as well as in providing safeguards against the power of vested interests.

V. G. K.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

Old Or New?

THE NEW WORLD. By Jnananath Borah, B. L. Advocate, High Court, Calcutta. Pp. 140. Rs. 3.

Although this book was written before the end of the war with Germany, it is opportune. The first part of the book is historical. In the latter part, the author makes various suggestions for securing a new world order. Amongst other things the author suggests the setting up of a new International machinery and how it should be constituted embracing all the states in the world. The author remarks that once an International State is ingrained into the blood of men it will never die. The New League, the author proposes, should serve adequate means for the supply to each state of requisite raw materials and other necessary articles and allow healthy competition between the states so as to establish permanent peace.

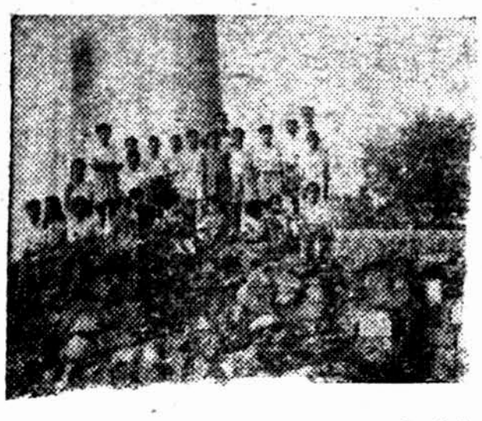
N. H. P.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

"I took the beautiful magazine 'PUSHPA' from my table," writes Brother K. V. Pandarinath (17 years) of Hyderabad, Deccan. "I went to the top floor of my bungalow to sleep. I was in a jolly mood....I slept on my bed, resting my belly fat on it and my elbows on the pillow with 'PUSHPA' in my hands and my feet swimming in the air at the back. By the beams of the moon, the balcony of the bungalow appeared as if made of Silver bricks.

"As I was reading 'PUSHPA', I came across the words 'Examination Results' in bold type. I repeated those words thrice. Poor 'PUSHPA' had fallen on the pillow from my fingers. First the word 'Results' went to my mind; then directly it struck my tender heart....Well, my heart began to beat fast. Was it not like a coward? My head slowly sank in the pillow. And slowly my eyelids closed. In my sound sleep I dreamt that our examination results had been announced.

"A majority of my friends—and of course, myself too,—had passed in the First Division. We had been to one of our friends' house. He gave us 'pedas' and sweets in celebration of his success at the Examination. We were talking and laughing in great joy and merriment....and now my eyes had opened—slowly—with the morning light. I saw 'PUSHPA' still lying on my pillow. I got up from my bed smilling, thinking that I had passed.



Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls on an outing.

"After taking the breakfast, all friends of our locality gathered and we went to our school for the results. There was such a rush: Everyone rushed and tried to scan through the result sheets first. From a corner I also rushed towards the notice board, and glanced at the result sheets. I looked at the results a number of times, but where was my number? When I saw that I had failed, my heart began to beat fast and my eyes began to grow dim.

"There began a sort of sinking sensation in my mind, and after a few minutes I could not see anything. I simply fell on the ground—Had I fainted?....As I opened my eyes, I felt that I was lying on the bed. There were my father and mother standing before me. Tears trickled down my face, and I sank in the bed. My mother sat beside me stroking my flooded cheeks with her soft palm....May that dream never come true, I prayed and calmed myself!"

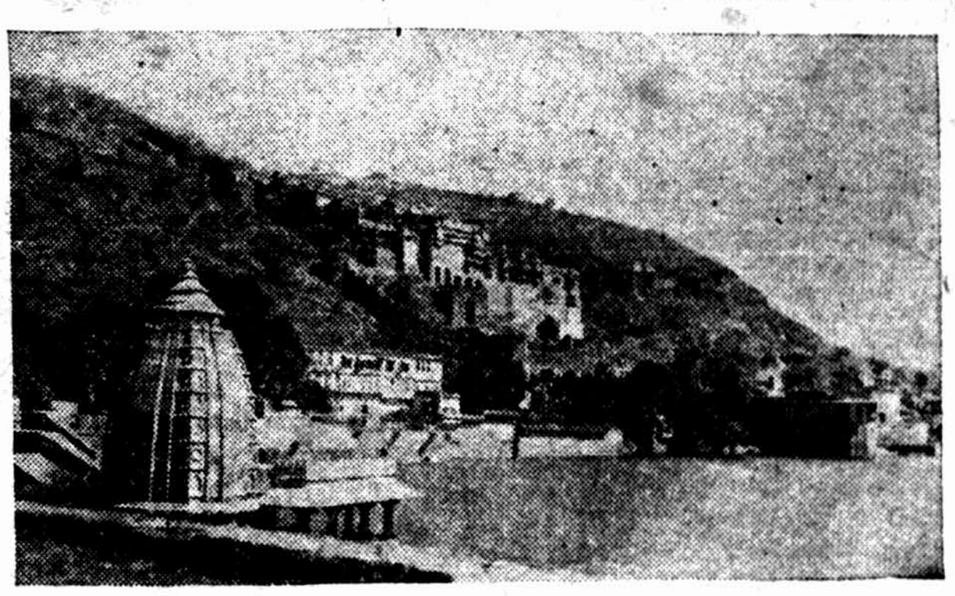
* * *

Shri Ramnik V. Shah, General Secretary, Shrimati Sariaben Nanavati, Joint Secretary, and Shri Shewak Bhojraj, of the B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari, saw Miss Mridulaben Sarabhai, Organising Secretary, Kasturba National Memorial Fund, to discusss how the children's welfare work may be carried on in the vilages through the Lady Workers employed by the Fund organisation.

It was agreed and decided that the Fund organisation will give the Balkan-ji-Bari an opportunity to arrange lectures on children's welfare work in villages at their next Training Camp; will try and establish Balkan-ji-Bari Centres through its field workers; and will allow the Balkan-ji-Bari, with the help of a substantial grant, to run an ideal children's Centre in a village, as an experimental measure in the beginning; and if that is successful, to establish more centres in other villages

* * *

Shri Ramesh C. Sheth, In-Charge, Local Branches, represented the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari at the public reception accorded to the re-



FORT OF AMER—JAIPUR STATE.
(Photo—Rajendra Mohan Mathur)

Workers of Poona Balkan-ji-Bari (from left to right): Sisters Sindhu, Sucheela, Indu and Vimala.

leased Congress Working Committee Members at Bombay.

In celebration of the sixth anniversary of Shri Grijubhai's passing away, a parents and guardians' meeting was held at Khar on last Saturday, when Shri Gopalrao Kulkarni addressed the audience, under the presidentship of Shri Samaldas Gandhi, and a Children's meeting was arranged on last Sunday, when Shri Pinakinbhai Trivedi sang songs and Shri Jamubhai Dani gave a talk, under the presidentship of Shrimati Taraben Maneklal Premchand.

Sandhurst Balkan-ji-Bari organised a trip to Malad, and Manekpur Balkan-ji-Bari a picnic at Sabarmati. Some Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls have gone to Kashmir under the leadership of Mr. S. K. Gupta, President of that Branch.

Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari was visited by Shri Narain Wadhwani and Shrimati Hoosben Wadhwani, Vice-President, Sind Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari. Larkana Balkan-ji-Bari has started a Milk Centre for poor children.

All boys and girls can join the great brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association. Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada, "Gulistan", Khar, Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan",
Khar - Bombay 21.

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

What is "modernism" in dance?—Reply given by "modern trends"—Not Indian without classical technique—Reformers steer clear of music—Kathak is classical—Music and Bombay University—Designer's role in Textile Industry—Artistic cottage industries

"Modernism in Indian dance" which is the shibboleth of a section of the self- styled elite of the dance-world is still awaiting definition in clear terms, because its protagonists themselves are unable to elucidate it and are, at the same time ignorant of the basic principles by which the classical dance is governed. To some of them the important element in dance is the costumier's craft and to others it is the scenic presentation. The sum-total of modernism in practice is "Westernism" in disguise.

"Modernism" In Action

The classical Indian dance cannot be judged in the light of the European ballet. Both are so widely divergent in their principles and technique that attempts at comparison between the two should be pronounced as absurd. Inspite of that the European ballet figures frequently in the comments and criticisms on the Indian dance and stands as the fountain-head of the modernistic influences. Modernism is an imitative and not a creative endeavour. It is leading to the denationalisation of the Indian dance by approximating the same to the Western forms and formulae.

Modernism has eliminated the song which is an essential component of the Nritya—the interpretational form. It has degraded music to the state of a mechanical accompaniment and has laid over-emphasis on the costumier's craft and scenic presentation. And now it is out to dispense with the symbolic gestures and facial expressions. Prominent among the products of modernism are dumb shows, suggestive gestures, realistic representations, dance-pasticcio, dance-nondescript and cinema dances

The classical dance-art has compromised its position since it has passed into the hands of those, who unlike their remote or immediate gurus—the traditional exponents and life-time votaries—do not consider it sacrilegious to destroy its purity and dignity. Cat-and-rat and bull-fight like dances have gained popularity with no difficulty because the favourite artististes of the aristocratic coteries and cultured groups which hold fashion parades in front of the proscenium are fastidious and half-baked semi-professionals and amateurs wearing the party colours of "modernism".

Display Of Ignorance

Publicity has been an obedient hand-maid to the modernists. Critickins are ever ready to bolster up their favourites. Uninformed art-journalism has done harm to the dance-art by supporting propaganda carried on in the interested quarters against its classical traditions. One is amused to read at times silly articles on dance-mordernism—the articles which make an exhibition of ignorance on the part of their authors. The creed of modernism aims according to some of such articles, at the emancipation of the Indian dance from the hide-bound traditions and then at the introduction of "individualism" in its technique.

Concession to the dancer to create new movements, abolition of the mudras (?) which are difficult for the people to understand and liberty to the dancer to express himself as he feels his role are the chief tenets of the new creed. Some of the dancer-modernists have already taken the liberty and have made a grand display of their crative abilities by devising serpentine arm movements, goose-stepping and foot stamping as new movements—and by interpreting every theme with immobile faces and pantomimic gestures.

Symbolic Technique

Do those dancers and critickins who are preaching the creed of modernism and who are vaguely using the terms like expressions, movements and mudras know what the principles and characteristics of the classical dance are? They ought to know that symbolism in art has touched its high-water-mark in dance and that it forms the basis of the abhinaya technique. Conversely stated the abhinaya technique is symbolism at its peak. Every movement, gesture or action is deliberate and studied. It is dictated by certain principles and is done with a definite object. Even the movements of the Nritta—the non-interpretational type—are governed by the principles of the physical abhinaya.

The symbolic hand-gestures and facial expressions form a resourceful vocabulary. The dancer will find in them sufficient freedom for selection and for the assertion of his individuality; but as an artiste of the classical order he cannot claim the liberty to go beyond the bounds of the classical technique. The development of the abhinaya system, which should proceed on its peculiar lines, presupposes creative endeavour by a few dance-giants and not imitative attempts by a regiment of mediocrities.

Ridiculous Arguments

The argument for the abolition of some of the difficult expressions and gestures on the ground of the inability of the audience to understand them is ridiculous. Art must retain its distinctive character and high standards whatever be the capacity and calibre of the people Symbolism is the soul of the classical Indian dance. The dance-non descript, which has already made its appearance on the stage, will in future gain recognition as the classical dance if symbolism is dispensed with and if licence is granted to the modernists to create new movements.

Music is the backbone of dance, but it rarely gets even a passing reference in the campaign against traditions. The importance attached to it by the world of modernists is reflected, to some extent, in some press reviews in which dances by veterans interpreting songs in the high Dhruvapad or Dhamar style are pronounced as "ordinary" and amateurish dumb dances executed by the favourites of the authors to the accompaniment of haphazard music are acclaimed as "beautiful". Poetry—the song which is an important element of the ensemble of the Nritya—the interpretational type—has been the first victim of modernism. Melody is struggling against odds to stick to its post. Dance cannot exist without music. Dancers should, therefore, be musicians.

Conspiracy Against "Kathak"

Kathakali and Bharat Natya have retained their purity in South India, because the people have evinced deep and not dilettantish interest in dance and music. Northern India has inherited in the Kathak technique, a regional variation of the classical dance which has ample scope of interpretation and of re-alignment with the high type of vocal music and which has moreover a distinctive system of foot-work; but some of the dancer-modernists have, instead of frankly admitting their inability to master its complex technique, made sinister attempts to lower it in the estimation of the people by raising misleading slogans.

There is nothing unclassical or vulgar in the Kathak technique. Some of the dancers of Northern India who have avoided it have found it easy to pick up the phantoms of Bharat Natya and Kathakali during a few weeks' sojourn in the South and easier to move as great dancers among the credulous people. The Kathak technique has, through the efforts of a few traditional exponents and life-time votaries, been able to vindicate its dignity and to re-emerge as a beautiful regional variation of the classical technique. If the North tries to emulate the South in the latter's love for traditions and deep interest in dance and music, it will be able to exact better work from the artistes.

(Left) Dancing image of Krishna—Nepalese work of the 18th century in the Sir Ratan Tata Art Collection, Prince of Wales Museum. (Right) Dancing female figure from a Jain temple at Abp. Both sketched by Mr. J. M. Ahivasi.

Where Is Music?

On Saturday June 9 the Senate of the University of Bombay is reported to have adopted a resolution requesting the Government to sanction a non-recurring grant of Rs. 10,00,000 for the institution of a few new departments and for the expansion of some of the existing ones, and also a recurring grant of Rs. 500,000 for carrying on the activities of the same; but a demand for a grant for music or art has not yet appeared on the agenda of the University.

Music is found to be a conspicuous omission in the list of the departments—existing as well as new—for which the grants are needed. The Senate has already accepted the proposal to institute a diploma in Indian music; but it needs the conviction that the beginning should be made with teaching and not merely with examinations. And training in Indian music presupposes the establishment of a special department. Will the Senate explain why it has not demanded a grant for music?

The University is not known to have made any progress in the direction of instituting the diploma. One fails to understand why the official procedure is so dilatory especially in the case of music. The University should demand sanction from the Government immediately if the same is not yet accorded and should organise the machinery for training and examination in Indian music on a sound basis.

Development Without Designs

The Government of Bombay have, according to a press note issued recently, appointed a Textile Research Co-ordination Committee to consider the organisation of a co-ordinated research plan and to find out how the research work done at certain institutions can be co-ordinated. The development of the industry, no doubt depends upon the concerted efforts made by the scientists, technologists and manufacturers to solve the various problems which confront the industry; but it also depends upon the efforts of the designers to create new and typically Indian textile designs. Unfortunately the scope of industrial research in this country is not extended to designing.

The importance of the designer's role in the development of the textile industry is not realised either by the Government or by the manufacturers. The province of Gujarat, which is the centre of the industry, has to its credit a rich and resourceful fund of textile designs, but no effort has, so far, been made to develop the latter and to adapt them to the mechanised industry. Will the Government of Bombay work out a plan for research in designs and make a beginning with the textile industry?

Treat Them Separately

Another Committee, which has emerged from the Secretariat of the Government of Bombay, is the "Industries Committee". Recommendations for the expansion of the existing industries and for the organisation of the new ones and also suggestions for the classification of the various industries as "large scale", "small scale" and "cottage" are among the terms of reference. The official as well as non-official approach to the industrial problem is generally made through the economic and utilitarian angles; but there are certain cottage industries which are of an artistic nature and which, therefore, deserve separate treatment.

Western India was known for a large number of artistic cottage industries whose products were in a great demand also by the Western countries in olden times. Several such industries have died out in competition with the foreign goods and with the products of local mechanised industries. Those which have survived are in need of encouragement. The new Committee should deal with the artistic cottage industries as a distinct group. It should suggest ways and means to revive those which have been extinct, and should explore the available resources for the organisation of the new ones.

FOOD FROM SAWDUST AND WASTE WOOD

GERMAN SCIENTIST'S OFFER

A process for manufacturing foodstuffs from sawdust, old bits of waste wood and second-hand furniture has been offered to Allied authorities by a German scientist, Nobel (Chemistry) Prize winner Friedrich Bergius, cables Jen Yindrich, "News Chronicle" war correspondent.

He hopes in this way to assist to solve Europe's food shortage problem.

After experiment, he said, his products were passed on to the German army and used for daily diet mainly in soups and hashes. Two factories, he claimed, were producing 800 tons monthly of yeast which equals in protein value the meat ration for 1,700,000 people under the German rationing system.

With the process he offered the factories and machinery which had been producing this artificial food for the German army and people since 1938.

Bergius, who was made an honorary member of the Institution of Petroleum Technologists in London in 1933, showed me his flakes and tablets, the correspondent adds. The flakes were yeast produced from waste wood and the tablets were made up of dextrose and yeast, both produced from waste wood. The protein from wood yeast, he said, is the same as protein from meat or cheese.

"You could make my yeast out of that chair you are sitting on, but the most productive material is the bamboo which grows between Venice and Trieste."

He added that though he had told British distillers years ago about making sugar from wood and alcohol from sugar he had never had any intention of distilling whisky from waste wood.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by

CHRONICLER

'Chronicler' Reports From Simla

Simla is not India. But the immediate political destiny of India is being decided in this Himalayan hill-station.

Don't expect a prediction—optimistic or gloomy—from me. After the dismal failure of the Gandhi-Jinnah negotiations the success of which was so enthusiastically forecast in these columns I would not dare to play this dangerous game again.

Writing on Tuesday (June 26) afternoon, in the BURJ House where most of the press correspondents are staying, one finds oneself choked with the air that is so thick with rumours. All sorts and kinds of rumours. Gandhiji is meeting Mr. Jinnah! Gandhiji is not meeting Mr. Jinnah! Mr. Jinnah wants League-Congress parity! Mr. Jinnah wants Caste-Hindu—Muslim parity, with the right to nominate 'all' the Muslims! Congress is insisting on three (or two or one) Nationalist Muslims for the five Muslim seats! The Congress and League leaders are going to prepare a joint list and face Wavell with that tomorrow morning! They are not going to do that!

Khizr Hayat is trying to flirt with the Congress! Khizr Hayat is trying to flirt with the League! Did Khizr send an emissary to Maulana Azad last night? Did Khizr contact Jinnah last night? The situation is hopeless—Jinnah won't agree to this and Azad won't agree to that! The situation is hopeful—a formula has been arrived at through the mediation of a Nationalist Muslim! What's his name? Hush.....I will tell you in confidence.....and so it goes on from early morning to midnight when the temporary telegraph office in the Press Hostel is closed.

This Is Simla

So, let us not do any rumour mongering. Let me rather give you the setting of this historic (?) conference which may be the prelude to the dawn of a new era in Indian politics or just another demonstration of our national humiliation.

The setting is Simla. How shall one describe this quaint little town? It is the traditional 'Summer Capital' of British-ruled India. It is a pretty hill station perched amidst the pines at a height of 7000 feet. It is inhabited by clerks (of all grades—from 60 rupees to Rs. 6666 p.m.!)coolies (who draw the rickshaws), the Burra Sahibs and the Burra Mem Sahibs. It is bounded on the west by the Viceregal Lodge, on the east by the Punjab Governor's residence, on the north by 'Girja Maidan', on the south by the Lower Bazar.

It is all this and more. It is the last outpost of the British empire. It is the place where Bura Sahibs still dress for dinner, before having their bura pegs where the White Sahibs and the Brown Sahibs still go about "dropping their cards" in NOT AT HOME boxes attached to cottage doors where real milk and real cream is served for tea and coffee where there is no dearth of pastry or cakes, where 8-course dinners are still served where a man is only a man and not a Sahib unless he is at least a Deputy Additional Joint Secretary where you can meet everybody who is anybody—or even if he isn't—at Scandal Point after 7 p.m.

Simla is the place where it is cheaper to hire a rickshaw with four coolies to pull it rather than one horse; where only an 'Excellency' may drive up on the Mall in a car; where spitting on the road is punishable by a five or 50 rupees; where lovely peaches and apricots grow in the orchards but the shops sell tinned fruit imported from Australia; where no local paper is published and Delhi and Lahore paper arrive two days late, the only source of news being the Radio; where the "noveaux riche" bourgeoise women from the Punjab can be seen in droves parading their gaudy clothes costly jewels and over-painted faces on the Mall; where Government servants come up for promotions unemployed youths for clerical jobs, businessmen for war contracts, and political leaders for parleys with the Viceroy ....

The Eighty Who Came To Simla

In the wake of the leaders come the newspaper reporters. The Government expected thirty and made arrangements accordingly, but eighty strong have turned up including nearly a dozen foreign war correspondents—American, Negro, British, Australian, Chinese! The Indian contingent is drawn mostly from Delhi and Lahore, but some have come from far afield as Bombay, Madras, Nagpur, Calcutta, Karachi, and Peshawar. These include the seasoned veterans who have been through many (political) campaigns as also the green-horns who have a tendency to regard the whole affair as a "hell of a lark".

Everyone of the eighty tries to assume a cynical, objective and disinterested pose but, actually, all the divergent elements in the Wavell Conference are reproduced fourfold among the pressmen. All views and shades of opinions are represented—ranging from League to Mahasabha, Communist to Congress Socialists—and when they are not busy trying to smell-out "scoops", they are busy holding forth on the situation, eating each other's breads off in interminable discussions. The tense anxiety of the whole people now focussed on Simla can easily be gauged from the intense, strained expressions of the journalists covering the Conference.

Assignment To Nowhere !

This is, for all of us, one of the most difficult assignment of our journalistic careers. Consider the difficulties:—

FIRSTLY, the Conference is held in camera, the Press being kept out. Brief, sketchy "hand-outs" are niggardly issued by the Government Information Office every evening, only adding insult to injury.

SECONDLY, the leaders participating in the Conference are maintaining rigorous (and unusual) silence. Their lips are sealed and it is difficult to get anything out of them. (The other day some of us tried to tackle C. R. He was very polite, of course, but everytime one of us broached the subject of the Conference proceedings, he would dilate at length on the beauty of the flowers in Rajkumari Amritkaur's garden!)

THIRDLY, the distances (for such a small tour of practically no transport system) are tremendous and, being uphill and downhill, extremely tiring. Take the case of this reporter. I have to walk five miles uphill from where I am staying to reach the Cecil Hotel where Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Bhulabhai, etc. are staying. From there it is half a mile of steep incline to Armsdell (where Azad and Pant are staying) and BURJ, the press hostel. Then two furlongs uphill to the gates of the Viceregal Lodge and two more furlongs uphill through the grounds to reach the main building where a Press Room has been provided. If one wants to go to Gandhiji's residence, it means a mile and half of stiff climbing, and the residence of

Continued on Page 14

SIDELIGHTS FROM SIMLA

DIALOGUE-PIECE OVERHEARD IN CECIL HOTEL LOBBY:

Correspondent: "Abhi to aap Simla men rahenge?"

Executive Councillor: "Haan, bhai, ABHEE to hain!"

★ ★ ★

FASHION NOTES

As the leaders arrived on the lawn of the Viceregal Lodge on Monday morning, they provided a wide sartorial variety. The following caught the reporter's eye:—

MAULANA AZAD: Fawn-coloured Sherwani (hanging loose on him because of the 50 pounds he lost in jail), white Khaddar tight trousers and black fur cap.

LORD WAVELL: Grey double-breast lounge suit with a red carnation in the button-hole.

MR. JINNAH: Grey lounge suit, dark blue tie, sleek silver grey hair brushed back. He carried a small vanity-bag-looking brief case.

BHULABHAI DESAI: Sherwani, tight trousers and white Gandhi cap.

PANDIT PANT: Sherwani, dhoti and Gandhi cap.

B. G. KHER: Sherwani, dhoti and Gandhi cap.

SHUKLA: Sherwani, dhoti and Gandhi cap.

LIAQUAT ALI KHAN: Navy-blue suit, with a fur cap.

GOVINDLAL MOTILAL SHIVLAL: Khadi suit and Gandhi cap.

NAZIMUDDIN: Blue sherwani.

HUSAIN IMAM: Sherwani, tight trousers and fur cap.

MASTER TARASINGH: Khaddar Kurta, trousers, Jawahar jacket, turban, beard—and a sword.

SAADULLAH: Bright red fez cap with sherwani and trousers.

MALIK KHIZAR HAYAT KHAN: Shalwar, a tight sherwani with a full flowing skirt-like lower half, white starched turban on long, oily hair.

★ ★ ★

When Maulana Azad arrived on the lawn, Mr. Jinnah ostentatiously turned his back upon him without wishing him. But he did chat amiably with his Assembly colleague, Pandit Pant.

The Maulana, who has been feeling the physical strain after the train-cum-plane-cum-car journey went to a corner of the lawn and sat down on a wicker chair. This seems to have created a diplomatic "situation" for the Viceregal entourage because everyone was supposed to be on his legs when the Viceroy and Vicerene arrived. A whispered hint droppea by one of the Secretaries went unheeded. But Freda Stark, English woman writer and traveller, who is staying at the Viceregal Lodge, strolled on to the lawn and saved the awkward situation by going to the Maulana and addressing him—in Arabic! Out of deference to a lady the Maulana got up to talk to her—and the Viceregal prestige was saved!

★ ★ ★

Every day Maulana Azad, at an average, receives a hundred telegrams, —wishing him godspeed, advising him, warning him! One such telegram came from an astrologer who wired that as the opening dates of the Conference coincided with the lunar eclipse, it should be postponed for a later and more auspicious date.

★ ★ ★

Nehru has not come here but several dozen telegrams and a hundred letters have come for him.

★ ★ ★

From all accounts available, Maulana Azad delivered a brilliant speech at the Conference, even if the audience was restricted to only 21 persons. Instead talking about loaves and fishes of office, percentages and quotas, he expressed the nation's will to be free at the earliest possible opportunity, demanding that maximum political power be transferred to the PEOPLE 'right now'.

★ ★ ★

Maulana Azad spoke in his usual chaste Urdu (a gist of the speech in English was circulated, particularly for the benefit of the Viceroy and Mr. Jinnah). Mr. Jinnah, of course, spoke, on behalf of the 10 crore Muslims, in his usual chaste English!

★ ★ ★

In front of the Cecil Hotel is the CANDIDATES' CORNER—where, between 6 and 8 in the evening, one can see lined up all those who have rushed to Simla to run for the New Executive Council Stakes. Noticed in the CANDIDATES' CORNER—Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan, Sir Mohd Yusuf, Sir Mohd Yamin Khan, Sir Feroze Khan Noon, Sir J. P. Srivastava, (expecting it return to the E.C. on Mahasabha ticket!)

Stop-Press

(By Wire).

A hundred pressmen are stranded by the long adjournment of the Leaders' Conference.

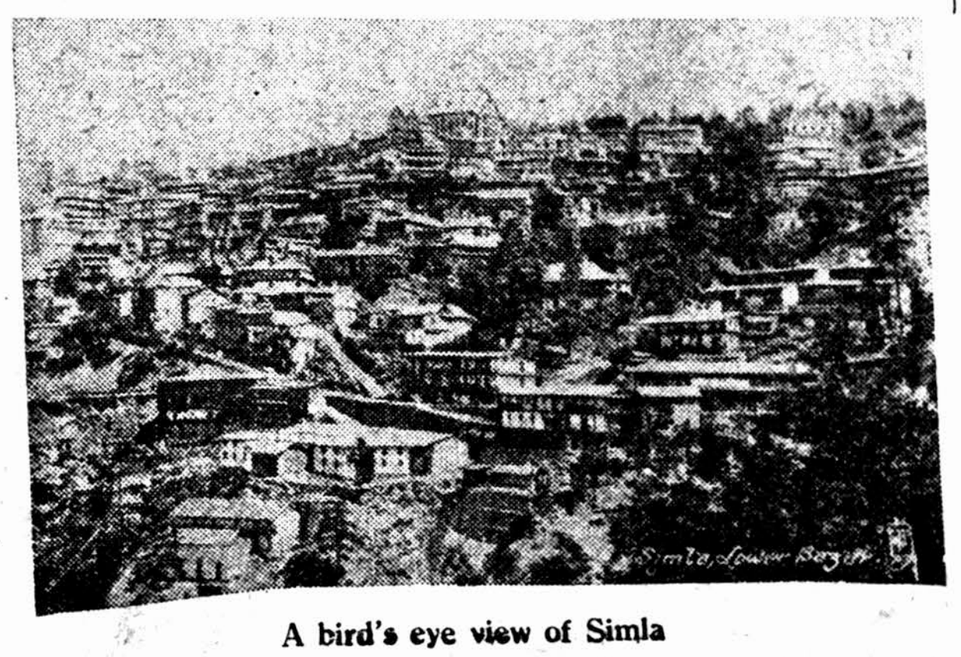
The general view is that Lord Wavell and Imperialism have triumphed over nationalist India by cleverly shifting the emphasis from the Viceroy's veto and other matters between India and Britain to communal differences.

The intransigence of Mr. Jinnah and the League is responsible for the deadlock. But the result expected is that loyalists like Noon and Mudaliar may walk into the Executive Council through the Wavell Award thus depriving both the Congress and the League of one member each.

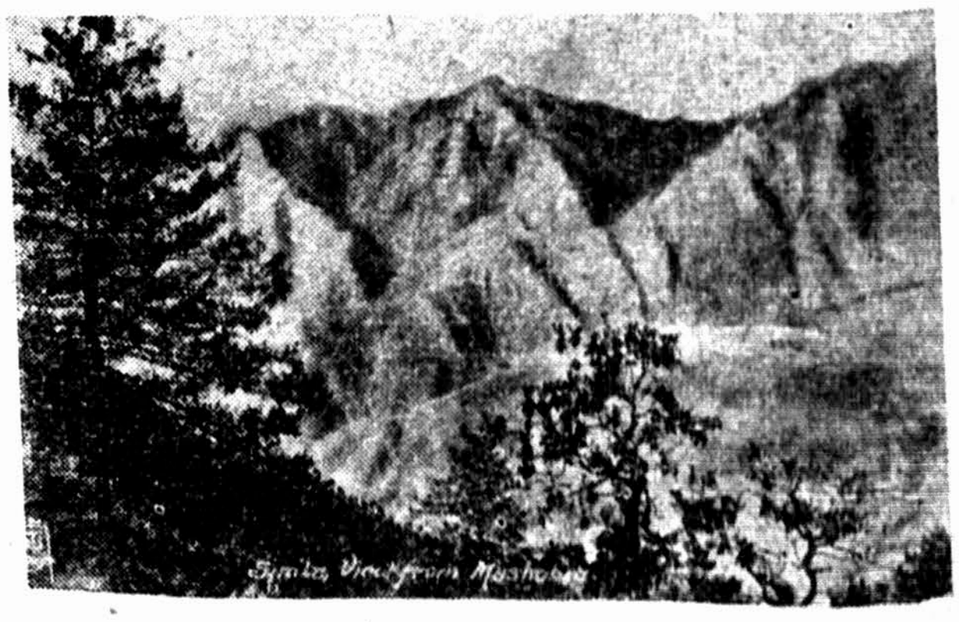
As before at the Round Table Conference, one seat may decide India's destiny!

The general depression among pressmen is relieved by the report that Nehru is flying to Simla and may reach here any time. It is hoped that his presence may put the issue on a higher political plane and may even help to resolve the League-Congress deadlock.

The Conference reassembles on the 14th of July, the anniversary of the French Revolution. Could that be an auspicious omen?



A bird's eye view of Simla



The snowy Himalayas as seen from Simla.

HUMOROUS SKIT

In Defence Of Borrowing

By H. NAGASUBRAHMANYAM

At the outset one misunderstanding I want to remove from the minds of my dear readers. The title is not a variant of: In defence of myself!

I hold that of the few things Shakespeare should not have said. "Neither a lender nor a borrower be" is one. Because Shakespeare said that many people cooly refuse to lend or borrow and thus blunt the ends of husbandry! Perhaps in the Elizabathean era when people wanted to be sure of their money wanted some such principle. But to-day if you are against borrowing and therefore lending, I dare say you are out of date and out of s.....too.

Did you for a moment note that but for the perpetuation of the principle of borrowing there would not be these beneficial and ever increasing Banking and allied concerns?

Take it from me. Those who discourage borrowing are your ill wishers. Borrowing is an essential part of your life. You are living in cities. You have to attend on yourself and your family— besides on your boss and his memahib you may add. In places particularly like Bombay you may live and die in a block and the man next block may never know. You are as it were forced to confine yourself to your small hearth and home.

I ask: Will you not get the attention you so badly need from others if you had borrowed say from half a dozen "friends"? Would they not call on you often enough? Particularly if you had, in the first week of the month offered you should stop with offering and rest content with their: No hurry, please"— to pay them back, in what high esteem you will be held. The mistake is certainly not yours! To people who feel solitary and who like society, I cannot think of a better panacea than borrowing.

Borrowing is a fine art—often exhibited by the borrower than the lender. But that requires a separate dissertation and here I would rest content if I drive home the necessity of you and I borrowing.

One sure way of insuring your safety and good health is by borrowing. If you are like me conventional, sticking to Shakespeare's dictum: "Neither a lender nor a borrower be," you are a threat to yourself. If perchance—I never wish you should nor believe you would—you fall sick and you are "single" you may feel so weak that you cannot go to the doctor by yourself. You have no 'phone. Nor the doctor has one! You cannot peep through the window and ask a wayfarer to get your doctor, medicine or food. If supposing you have a couple of creditors, you can bank on their goodwill!

In their own interests, they will take adequate care of you. Nay, they won't even mind spending from their pocket on your behalf. In your safety, lies the security of their loans. This is the principle which we individuals do not understand but great nations understand. Britain did the wisest thing by borrowing (irredeemable?) loans from U.S.A. U.S.A. realised that in the safety of Britain lies the realisation of her Himalayan loans. She therefore sided Britain, lined with her, declared to be her ally, discovered blood relationship. Couple of months more, the astrologers say (New Year Day predictions perhaps!) the "enemies" would have been beaten and the purpose of borrowing justified and sanctified. Your debtor "friend" would go any length to help you, to side with you.

Once again I refer to the obtaining phenomenon. For the sake of her debtor, America today is prepared to deny all its affiliations to your bloated democracy and freedom. "Freedom is a feeling and that too of the soul. Should you Indians, the greatest in the spiritual world, be told that?" they seem to proclaim. What I mean to point out is that to strengthen your party and to assure your sturdy existence, the best thing is to borrow from all people whom you want to back your noble self.

Borrowing is not to be restricted to money only. Take life and literature, customs and manners. Where is not borrowing? Take the whole range of imaginative literature and we exclude me, please!— are all wholesale borrowers. "In every matter that relates to invention, its use or beauty or form we are borrowing." Here, you see I too am borrowing from Wendell Phillips! Unconsciously and unwillingly of course. That only proves how natural and necessary it is to borrow!

In this world you should make up the acquaintances of as many people as you can, goes the old saying. I ask: What better way and surer way is there than borrowing. One day you meet a man, a "nodding" acquaintance at the bus. You ask him: "Can you spare just 4 annas? I have forgotten to take my purse." You request him to come to your room. "One of these days." He comes. You movingly apologise for not having taken the initiative yourself. You offer him a cup of hot—however weak—cha.' There, you have bagged an acquaintance and thus have qualified yourself for the associateship of the Institute de Goodwill.

Or again, if you want to value your possessions. Bought things are sweet. Borrowed things are sweeter. Especially when you return it with profound thanks, you rise Everest-high in their esteem. All this may seem little. But, mind you, many a little make a muckle. In the book: "How to become great" you read. "To be great, you should create a following." How can there be a following unless you have a wide circle of 'friends'?

Take the other and humane aspect of it. People all over the world —Chinese at Chow Chow and Patagonians at Pat Pat look to Uncle Sam as a sort of neighbour to appeal to and borrow from and he (U.S.A.) takes it easily enough. They are often all neighbours and he has plenty. Like Charles Lamb they say: "Poor devil!" he wants it more than I do and I've got plenty." Only they add "Plenty never becomes more plentiful unless by lending—in other words helping others!" What big States do, should not individuals do? Is not our benevolent Government borrowing from you and me? Is it not in keeping with the times that you and I borrow?

Why digress in these days of paper scarcity? Let us all be happy and live within our means even if we have to borrow the money to do with it!

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tried in vain to make her change her mind.

"I know what father wants me to do" she said wearily. "Marry and settle down. But I don't want to and I have a right to choose my own life, haven't I? Marriage and love and children—well, they are not my idea of happiness."

It was a hard battle between father and daughter. On the whole, I personally encouraged Laila's attitude for which, of course, I got little thanks from the parent.

And funnily enough, it was I who escorted Sadhu to Laila's private performance. I had not the slightest acquaintance with him. As a matter of fact, I had never seen him before that Sunday evening when he came into the club dead drunk as we were playing chess. Somebody had laughed as he made his way to the bar and ordered a drink. My companion gave me a significant glance. "That is Sadhu", he said in a low voice, "half lunatic, half genius. Heard of him?" I was interested. "Is it the painter who did the resurrection which made such a noise last year?"

"Yes," my companion nodded, "but he hasn't done anything since then. I do believe he has something, but it is all going to rack and ruin. He has taken to drink and..... well, it is a tragedy." I glanced round curiously at the figure standing by the bar. Youngish,—not more than thirty-five—he had a thin, ascetic face and eyes full of a brooding melancholy and a mop of hair which was almost completely grey—the sort of man who lived in a world of his own and had nothing but contempt or pity for his fellow-men.

We walked home together—how or why it happened. I forget. Nor do I remember just why I turned down into the street in which Laila lived, instead of taking the short cut home as I usually did. Fate, I suppose. And it was only when I saw the whole house lit up and heard music and the jingling of bells that I suddenly remembered it was the day of Laila's private performance. Good Heavens, what would the poor girl think of me for this carelessness when only the previous week I had promised to be there and help her with all the arrangements? I was so absorbed in my own thoughts I quite forgot the presence of the man beside me and it was only when Laila looking breath-takingly lovely in her gay Marvari dress cut in on my abject apologies and said in a cool voice, "But that can wait, can't it uncle? I see you have brought a friend", that I remembered my companion. I was a little annoyed. Had the man no manners that he should have come in even without a 'by your leave?' But why blame him? It was the hand of Fate everywhere—poor, poor girl.

She danced that night as she had never danced before. The gaiety and pomp of it ..... the colour and mirth and music! It was like a dream in fairy land, and in the midst of it all that beautiful young girl who looked as exquisite as a fairy herself! It was long past midnight when we bade Laila good night. Her guests had gone and as we stood in the hall talking, Sadhu pulled out a sheet of paper from his pocket and casually passed it at her. "This is for you", he said. She gave a gasp of delight when she saw it. "This is beautiful", she said, "So you are a painter?"

Things happened quickly after that. Three weeks later I read in the newspaper that a public performance in aid of something or other, for which Laila had been booked earlier had been cancelled. Wondering, I made my way to her house the next morning. It was unusually quite and still and even when I had banged on the door loud enough to wake the dead, the door remained unopened and there was a heavy, ominous silence about the house which suddenly filled me with a dreadful premonition. I banged again calling out loudly Laila's name this time. After a long pause the door slowly opened to reveal the figure of Laila's father. Three weeks ago I had left this man strong and upright, the light of baffled fury in his eyes as he argued with his stubborn daughter, and now here he was—looking old nad bent, weary and utterly broken.

"Where is Laila," I demanded, sensing something wrong. He gave me a dead look. "She is gone" he said.

"Gone?" I echoed, astonished. "Gone where?"

"I don't know," he said and repeated, "I don't know."

"But where has she gone?" I asked again, too bewildered even to realise he had already answered it. "What happened? When did she go?"

"I don't know."

"But what are you going to do?"

"Wait for her to come back," he said, simply.

Gone—nobody knew where or why. She had left the previous evening and had not come back. There was no letter, nobody had come for her. She had just gone.....

"She told you nothing?" I questioned the mother again and again.

"No", she said wearily, "she told us nothing."

Even the public, that fickle mob, wondered at her sudden and strange disappearance from their midst. People began to ask why. Reporters came buzzing about the house, questioning, demanding. Where had Laila gone? What had happened to her? But her parents could not tell them anything.

Where had Laila gone? Why..... why.....why? The old couple gave only the weary answer, "We don't know." The newspapers wrote columns and made strange conjectures. the quaint songs she had sung were no longer the rage, the unostentatious little house in that quiet backstreet, in the metropolis ceased to attract curious and sympathetic crowds, and Laila was slowly forgotten....

That was ten years ago and now here she was, in this little known village at the back of beyond.

* * *

There is no sequel to the story,— for I left the village the very next morning. What then has happened to her? I do not know, and I am coward enough to wish not to be told. And if at moments I am haunted by the memory of a paragraph which had appeared in the papers three days after that disturbing meeting with Laila giving an account of a woman who had committed suicide by drinking some poisonous paint-oil in the village M——, I quickly brush it aside and try to salve my conscience by saying that after all Laila wasn't the only woman in the village and paint-oil was easily available to anybody.

Even a realist must needs play the ostrich when faced with something he does not understand.

HIDDEN FROM LIGHT

(Continued from page 2)

Golf Pro. "Now before we begin let me impress upon you the necessity of keeping your eye on the ball".

Scotch Novice. "Hoots! Its nae necessary. I know a mon who lost one".

After a long, weary wait the young couple had moved into their new council cottage. On checking up their belongings, the wife missed the rain-water barrel, and, after much persuasion, her husband promised to collect it on his way home from work.

When it was nearly midnight she got really worried; he had never been as late as this before. Then at last a weary figure, bending under a heavy load, staggered up the garden path.

"Where have you been, John?" she gasped.

"Fetching this bloomin' barrel," he retorted curtly. "You didn't tell me it was full of water."

*

The patient was describing his symptoms to his doctor.

"I feel as if I've got steel bands round my chest," he moaned; "my head's like a sieve; my heart beats like a steam-engine; my eyes are like balls of fire: my throat's like a rasp; my feet are like lumps of lead."

The doctor suppressed a smile.

"H'm," he said. "Well, my dear sir, you'd better go straight along to your salvage depot'"

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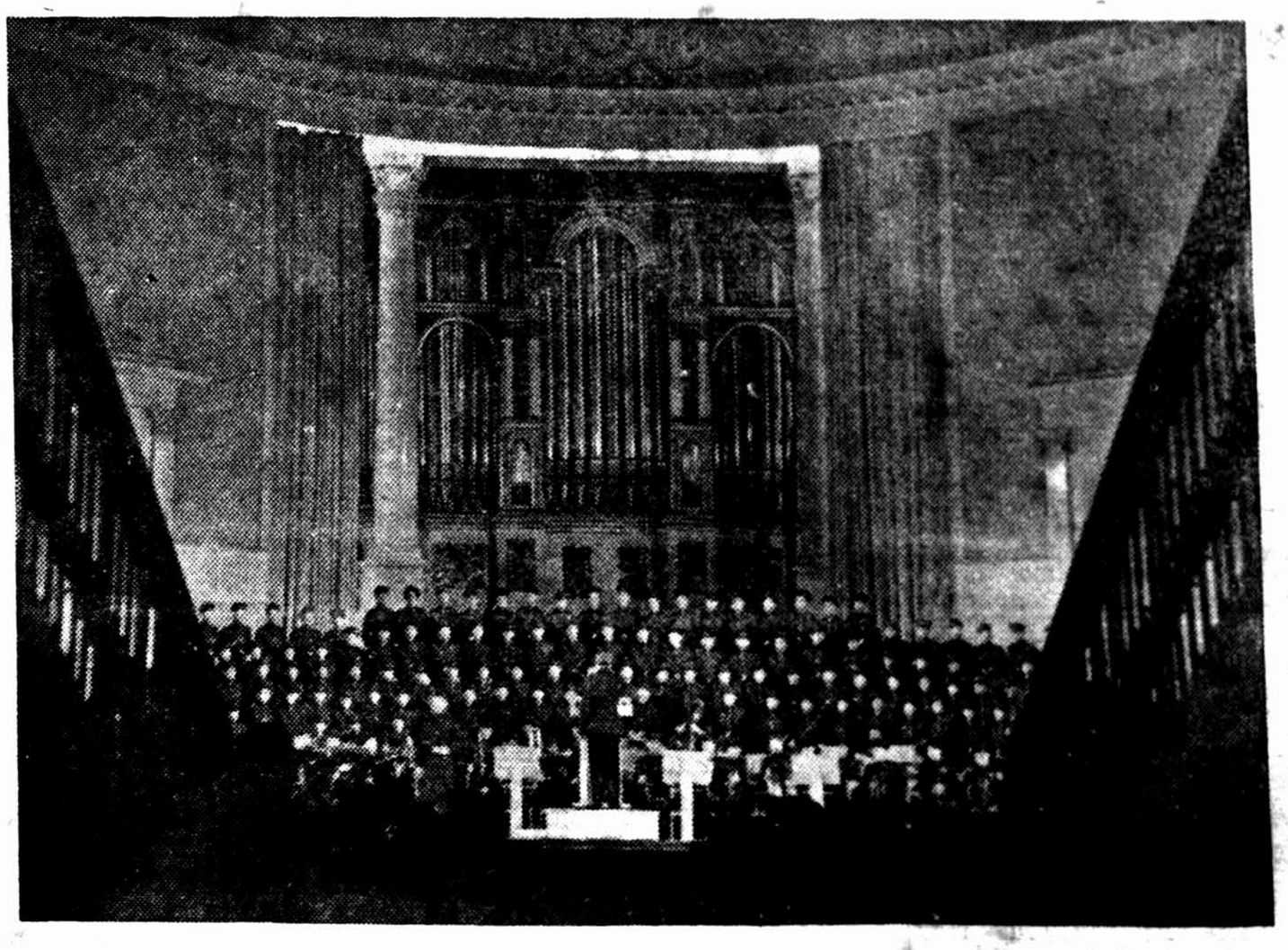
The Red Banner Song And Dance Ensemble Of The U.S.S.R.

By MIKHAIL DOLGOPOLOV

Every appearance of the Red Banner Song and Dance Ensemble affords its audiences a genuine esthetic pleasure. This extraordinary ensemble, born out of the ranks of the Red Army, has long established its reputation as the best song and dance group in the country. Under the management of its founder—Prof. A. Alexandrov—the ensemble indefatigably popularises new songs and works written by Soviet composers among servicemen and the civilian population.

The huge chorus of 250 first-class singers chosen from among participants of Red Army and Navy amateur art gives remarkable interpretations of composer's ideas. The chorus is distinguished for singing in perfect pitch and intonation, excellent diction and rare expression in songs slow and quick in tempo. Its style of delivery is simple and lovely.



The Red Banner Song And Dance Ensemble of the U.S.S.R. on the stage of one of the most attractive halls in the capital—the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall.

The Red Banner Ensemble is now marking its 17th season with a new programme consisting of army, partisan, humorous, lyric and classic songs. The careful selection of the songs and the high quality of their renditions attest to the artistic level and wide scope of Soviet composers.

According to tradition the Ensemble opens its programme with the widely-known and favourite "Cantata of Stalin" by A. Alexandrov, under the masterful baton of the author. To the accompaniment of the orchestra the chorus renders this majestic and inspired song with spirit and enthusiasm. This beautiful cantata, replete with patriotic sentiments, strikes a responsive chord in the hearts of the people. As the last bar is sung the audience gives unstinted evidence of its hearty appreciation of the Red Banner Ensemble and its director and author of the cantata—A. Alexandrov.

A tender mood was created by the Ensemble in the Ukrainian folk song "Blow Wind Across the Ukraine", beautifully arranged by Boris Alexandrov. Soloist G. Vinogradov rendered it very impressively to the soft, lyric accompaniment of the chorus. Possessing a voice of rare timbre and singing with fine expression and musicianship, he captured a goodly share of the laurels of the concert. He sang the solo part of three other songs by the popular Soviet composer M. Blanter—"Evening Song"—soft, melodious and dedicated to sailors defending the Baltic rolling deep; "Oh, my Garden" a soldier's marching song, singing the praises of women for their selfless work on the battlefield; "In a Forest near the front"—a stirring waltz-song which cheers the soldiers during respites in the woods and reminds them of their near and dear ones left behind. These songs are real achievements of the author—they are so simple and touching and people readily respond to them. Other song hits were Solovyev-Sedoi's lyric "On a Sunny Clearing" and the humorous "Girl and Platoon".

Ludmilla Lavrova, Georgi Kozh enkov and Olga Maximova dancing a comic polka.

The chorus gave an excellent performance of the powerful "Guards Song" Jig-Song on the March" by A. Alexandrov, and "Partisan Song" by a Nivikov.

The new programme also includes classics. The Ensemble professional finesse and artistic qualities enable it to render some of the best classic music. To the accompaniment of orchestra and chorus soloists of the Ensenble sing Tomsky's aria Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades".

The new programme concludes with impressive Red Army dances created by balletmaster Paval Virsky. They actually comprise a whole dance suite performed by representatives of various types of arms. The underlying idea of the suite is the friendship that binds soldiers of our multinational country, their mutual assistance in battle.

The suite starts with a smart-looking parade of infantry, Cossack-cavalry, tankists, artillery, flyers, sailors, girl-soldiers. Then the flyers and sailors, artillerymen and tankists swing into competitive dancing. Each one a virtuoso in himself tries to outdance his competitor. Balletmaster Virsky very skilfully wove into the suite some effective movements, enhancing them with humorous scenes and a gradual intensification of tempo.

One dance dovetails into another as the house breaks into unabated applause. A whole series of national dances: the Belorussian "kryzhochok", the Ukrainian "hopak" the dashing "Russian", the spirited Ajar "Khorum" the tempestuous Lesginka—all were in rapid succession. These are followed by comic polkas—full of life and buoyancy. Then again the virtuoso of the Red Banner Ensemble.

And when the programme—a grandiose display of unrestrained life, spirit, courage and vigour—comes to an end the audience cheers and applauds for a long time.

Major-General Alexan der Alexandrov, People's artist of the Soviet Union, professor and art director of the Red Banner Song and Dance Ensemble of th e Red Army.

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